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appeared in the vicinity of the Bharatpur State. The State was administered by a Council under the Political Agent till 1872, when the Maharaja was invested with full governing powers.

In 1879, the manufacture of salt was prohibited, the State receiving a sum of Rs. 1,50,500 annually as compensation for consequent loss of revenue.

Maharaja Jaswant Singh died on 12th December, 1893, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ram Singh, from whom, however, owing to his intemperate habits, governing powers were taken in 1895.

In June 1900 Ram Singh shot his servant dead and was deposed from the *gaddi*, his infant son Kishen Singh being proclaimed Maharaja in August, 1900. The State is administered, as in Jaswant Singh's infancy, by a Council under the general control of the Political Agent of the Eastern States, Rajputana, who has his head-quarters at Bharatpur.

The family of the ruling Chief of Dholpur belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats and traces its pedigree to Jet Singh, who is said to have acquired lands to the south of Alwar in the eleventh century. From Bamroli, the adopted home of one of his descendants, the family takes the name of Bamraulia. Driven from Bamroli about the year 1367 by the Subahdar of Agra the head of the house next migrated to Gwalior, where he took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's officers. Eventually the Bamraulia Jats settled near Gohad, and in 1505 Surjan Deo received from Raja Man Singh Tunwar of Gwalior a grant of the territory of Gohad, and assumed the title of Rana. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October, 1781, between the British Government and Sindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana should observe his treaty with the English, Sindia should not interfere with his territories. In consequence, however, of the treachery of the Maharaj Rana, this stipulation was withdrawn, and Sindia re-took Gohad and Gwalior. In 1803 Ambaji Inglia, Governor of Gohad, seeing the rapid successes of the British arms, threw off his allegiance to Sindia, joined the force of the British Government, and agreed to surrender the fort of Gwalior and certain districts, which the Government intended to confer on the Rana of Gohad. The districts ceded by Ambaji Inglia, with the exception of the fort and city of Gwalior, were made over to Rana Kirat Singh, who had succeeded to the *gaddi* of Gohad in 1804. The possession of Gohad led to disputes between the British and Sindia, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Sindia, and conferred Sindia's parganas of Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhara on Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. These parganas now form the Dholpur State. They had undergone constant changes of masters, had been seized by Raja Suraj Mal of Bharatpur after the battle of Panipat, wrested from him by Najaf Khan in 1775, taken by Sindia in 1782, occupied by the British in 1803, and made over again to Sindia in the same year.

Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was followed by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh, on whose death in 1870 his grandson, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, succeeded to the *gaddi*.

Nihal Singh died on 20th July, 1901, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ram Singh.

BHARATPUR.

His Highness Sri Brijendra Sawai Kishen Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, Maharaja of Bharatpur, was born on the 4th October, 1899, and succeeded to the Chiefship on the 27th August, 1900. His Highness was married on the 3rd March, 1913, to the younger sister of the present ruling Chief of Faridkot in the Punjab.

During the minority of the Maharaja the State is managed by the Political Agent and a Council of Regency. The Chief is a Hindu Jat of the Sinsinwar family, the origin of which has been noticed above. His Highness is the son of Maharani Girraj Kuwar, the second wife of the ex-Maharaja Ram Singh (who was deposed in 1900) and is being educated at the Mayo College.

The next nearest relative of the Chief is his uncle Rao Raja Raghunath Singh, younger brother of Ram Singh just mentioned. Rao Raja Raghunath Singh was born on the 7th January, 1887; he was educated at the Mayo College, was a cadet in the Imperial Cadet Corps and is now a Member of the State Council. His Highness's other relatives are Rao Raja Jugal Saran Singh, son of the late Rao Raja Ajit Singh, and Raja Samandar Singh of Weir was born on the 22nd November, 1879. The latter is a descendant of Raja Pratap Singh, son of Thakur Badan Singh and brother of Maharaja Suraj Mal, the founder of Bharatpur. He was educated at the Mayo College and was a cadet in the Imperial Cadet Corps. Next to them are the Thakurs of the so called Solah (sixteen) Kot is known after Partap Singh, Ranu Pal, Akhai Singh, Khaman Singh, Man Singh, Sultan Singh, Jogh Singh, Sabharwal, Devi Singh, Med Singh, Bhawani Singh, Dalel Singh, Ran K'shen, Khushal Singh, Lal Singh, Balaram Singh and Bir Narain. In case of failure of direct heirs, the Maharaja would have to adopt from among the Thakurs, a fact which constitutes their sole title to distinction. They hold some twenty-seven villages, with an aggregate income of about Rs. 10,000.

The Maharaja is related by kinship to the Chiefs of Nabha and Jhind and other Jat families and is connected by marriage with the Maharaja of Patiala and the Raja of Faridkot.

Leading men.

Of the leading families in Bharatpur the following representatives call for notice :—

Faujdar Kaim Singh, son of the late Faujdar Debi Singh, Jat *Jagirdar* of Ballabgarh, is the premier Sardar of Bharatpur, and represents one of its oldest families, Ballabgarh having been bestowed on the ancestor of the present holder by the Chief of Jaipur before Bharatpur came into existence as a State. The *jagir* contains fourteen villages near the Jaipur border. Faujdar Kaim Singh was born on the 26th December, 1898; during his minority the estate is under management. He is being educated at the Mayo College.

Rao Bahadur Dhao Bakhshi Raghubir Singh Gujar, who is the most notable of the Bakhshi family that has for some generations held high offices in the State. His uncle Dhao Gulab Singh, had charge of the infant Maharaja Jaswant Singh and was also an important member of the administration under the Political Agents of that time. Gulab Singh had three brothers, Bakhshis Gangaram, Sanwal Singh and Gobind Singh. Bakhshi Gangaram left several sons, of whom (Rao Bahadur Dhao Bakhshi) Raghubir Singh is the eldest. He is a Member of the State Council and is also foster-father (as the name Dhao implies) of His Highness Maharaja Kishen Singh, the present Chief.

The family holds *jagir* from the State aggregating Rs. 20,000.

Other notable personages, though hardly within the category of leading families, are :—

Rai Bahadur Munshi Raushan Lal.—Formerly Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, and now Judicial and Financial Member of the State Council.

Moulvi Ashfaq Hasan Khan.—A Deputy Collector of the 6th grade in the United Provinces, whose services have been lent to the Bharatpur State as Revenue Member in place of Khan Bahadur Qazi Azizuddin Ahmed transferred to the Dholpur State for a period of one year in the first instance.

Mir Sajjad Husain.—District and Sessions Judge. Was formerly a Government Pleader in Mainpuri. Is a native of Bharatpur.

Rao Sahib Munshi Amar Singh.—A Government servant whose services have been lent to the State; is the Deputy Collector of the Bharatpur Circle.

Babu Udai Ram, M.A.—Is at present Deputy Collector of the Dig Circle. Belongs to the Hindu Vaish family of Aligarh. Was formerly a Tahsildar and subsequently Inspector of Schools.

Sardar Bahadur Colonel Girdhar Singh.—Is Commandant of the Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry and a Jat of the same clan as the ruling family.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kishan Singh Bahadur (Jat Sikh).—Is Commandant of the Imperial Service Transport Corps. Was formerly an officer in the Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry.

Colonel Jugal Singh (Bakhshi).—Is Commandant of the Raj Cavalry. Is a Gujar and a Native of the State.

Pandit Fateh Singh (Brahman Surajdhaj).—Is at present Vakil at the headquarters of the Rajputana Agency. Was formerly a Tahsildar. Is a native of Bharatpur.

DHOLPUR.

His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Saramad Rajhai Hind Maharaja-dhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Udai Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jai

Deo.—His Highness is a Hindu Vaishnav Ramanandi Jat of the Bamraulia family. Is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh and was born on the 12th February, 1893.

On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* on March, 1911.

He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, His Highness went on a tour to Europe in 1912, and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October, 1913.

By clan and family the Maharaj Rana is connected with the Jat Chiefs of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha and Bharatpur. His mother was the second daughter of Shahzada Shahdeo Singh of the family of Maharaj Ranjit Singh of Lahore. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badra Khan in the Jhind State.

The leading Jagirdars, Sardars and officials of the Dholpur State are :—

Rao Ranjit Singh, Jagirdar of Sirmathra, who holds the first place in the State, is a Jaden Bhati, descended from Mukat Rao, second son of Raja Gopal Das of Karauli, who settled at Sirmathra in 1570. The present Rao, who is the son of Rao Madan Singh, was born on 15th June 1884, and was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. He has no son. Sirmathra, which is situated in the extreme south-west of Dholpur, comprises thirty-three villages with an area of 175 square miles, of which, however, only one-fifth is

culturable The revenue of the estate is about Rs. 70,000, but the property is heavily encumbered and is under the management of the Darbar. The Rao pays an annual quit rent to the Darbar of Rs. 20,000 and one lakh of rupees on investiture. He now resides at Agra.

Rao Mahendra Singh of Rijhauni.—Is also a scion of Karauli family. He succeeded his father in 1905, and was born in 1890. The estate which pays quit rent of Rs. 1,000 to the Darbar consists of five villages and yields a revenue of Rs. 5,000. It is in debt and is under management.

Khan Bahadur Qazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmed.—Is a first grade Deputy Collector in the United Provinces, Fellow of the Allahabad University and Trustee of the Muhammadan College, Aligarh. He served as Revenue Member of the Bharatpur State Council for 2 years, and in August, 1913, his services were lent to Dholpur State. He holds the office of the Judicial Secretary.

Sardar Umrao Singh.—A leading Sardar of the State. Was Chief Secretary to the late Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh. He is now Home Secretary.

Munshi Kunj Beharilal. A fourth grade Deputy Collector in the United Provinces. His services were originally lent for employment as revenue officer. He is now Revenue Secretary.

Kanwar Chitter Singh.—A relative of the Chief. Is a State Engineer and Superintendent of the Dholpur-Bari Railway.

Babu Din Dayal, B.A.—A graduate of the Allahabad University and an old servant of the State. He is now Personal Secretary to His Highness.

Sirdar Tara Charan.—A Sirdar of the State. Is Private Secretary to His Highness.

Babu Kannu Mal, M.A.—Judicial officer (Sessions Judge) and Inspector of Schools.

Pandit Kaladhra Tewary.—An old servant of the State. Now holds the post of Accounts Officer.

Nawab Khwaja Muhammad Khan.—A big Jagirdar of the State.

Mir Talib Husain.—Was formerly Commandant of the Infantry. Is now an Honorary Magistrate.

Mir Abid Ali.—An old official. Is a member of the town Council.

CHAPTER IX.

MUHAMMADAN STATE.

TONK.

The following account of the Tonk State is taken from Sir William Hunter's *Gazetteer of India*:—"The ruling family are Pathans of the Boner tribe. In the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Shah Ghazi, one Tola Khan left his home in the Boner country and took service in Rohilkhand with Ali Muhammad Khan, a Rohilla of distinction. His son Hyat Khan became possessed of some landed property in Seriaterein in the district of Muradabad; and to him in 1768 was born Amir Khan, the founder of Tonk. Beginning life as a petty mercenary leader, Amir Khan rose in 1798 to be the Commander of a large independent army in the service of Jaswant Rao Holkar, and was employed in the campaigns against Sindia, the Peshwa, and the British, and in assisting to levy the contribution exacted from Rajputana and Malwa. In 1806 Holkar granted to him the State of Tonk, and he had previously received the division of Sironj. In that year Amir Khan transferred himself and his army to the Raja of Jaipur, then at war with the Raja of Jodhpur, and after crushing the latter, changed sides and reduced the former. Having indiscriminately plundered both countries, he, in 1809, proceeded at the head of 10,000 horsemen (being joined *en route* by 25,000 Pindaris) against the Raja of Nagpur. He was, however, warned off by the British Government, and returning to Rajputana, his bands plundered the country. Eventually in 1817, the Marquis of Hastings, with the view of putting down the Pindaris and restoring peace to Rajputana and Central India, offered Amir Khan the sovereignty of all the tracts bestowed on him by Holkar, on condition of his disbanding his army, which consisted of fifty-two battalions of disciplined infantry, one hundred and fifty guns, and a numerous body of Pathan cavalry. Finding resistance would be useless, Amir Khan acquiesced. His artillery, with the exception of forty guns, was purchased, and some of his troops enlisted in the British service. The remainder were liberally dealt with prior to disbandment, and the Rampura fort and the division of Aligarh Rampura were presented to the Nawab by the British Government as a free gift." These arrangements were embodied in a treaty in 1817. Amir Khan died in 1834, and was succeeded by his son Wazir-ud-daula, who during the Mutiny of 1857 repulsed with comparatively few men an attack made on the Tonk fort by the combined forces numbering some 17,000 men of the Nawab of Banda and Tantia Topi. In recognition of the bravery displayed on this occasion, the Nawab's salute was raised from fifteen to seventeen guns. He received a *sanad* guaranteeing the Tonk succession, according to the Muhammadan law of inheritance, on failure of natural heirs. On his death in 1864, his son Muhammad Ali Khan succeeded to the *masnad*. He was deposed three years and eight months later as a punishment for his complicity in the attack made on the uncles and followers of the Thakur of Lawa, one of the chief feudatories of the State. He was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, and the salute was reduced to eleven guns; the *ex-Nawab* being at the same time placed under surveillance at Benares, and an annual stipend of Rs. 60,000 assigned for his support out of the revenues of the Tonk State. He died at Benares in 1895, since which time the stipend has been stopped. During the reign of the present Chief the salute of seventeen guns has been restored.

His Highness Nawab Amin-ud-doula Wazir-ul-Mulk Sir Hafiz Muhammad

The Chief.

Ibrahim Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Nawab of Tonk, is the eldest son of Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, and was born in 1848 (A. H. 1265). He succeeded the *masnad* in 1866 on the deposition of his father. During his minority the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency of five members presided over by His Highness's great-uncle Sahibzada Ibadulla Khan, and assisted by Captain J. Blair, an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana. The Nawab was invested with governing powers on the 1st January, 1870. He attended the Coronation Darbars, at Delhi, on the 1st January, 1903, and 12th December, 1911, respectively. He contracted five marriages. Three Begums belong to the Tonk family, the fourth to another Pathan family and the fifth to that of Nawab Kalb Ali Khan, Nawab of Rampur. The senior of these Begums died in April, 1907. Seventeen sons have been born to His Highness, of whom nine survive, namely,—

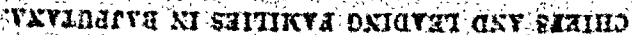
- (1) Sahibzada Abdu-l-Hafiz Khan, born on 29th January, 1877.
- (2) " Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan, born on 13th February, 1879.
- (3) " Muhammad Abd-ur-Rashid Khan, born on 17th March, 1880.
- (4) " Abdulla Khan, born on 23rd March, 1880.
- (5) " Abdu-l-Wahid Khan, born on 23th June, 1884.
- (6) " Farukh Ali Khan, born on 8th August, 1885.
- (7) " Masud Ali Khan, born on 13th August, 1886.
- (8) " Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on 5th March, 1887.
- (9) " Usman Ali Khan, born on 25th March, 1889.

The following sons are dead :—Sahibzadas Muhammad Ismail Khan, Yusuf Ali Khan, Yunas Ali Khan, Ghiyas-ud-din Khan, Ala-ud-din Khan, Sadik Ali Khan, Turab Ali Khan, Iftikhar Ali Khan, and Zubair Ali Khan. Out of the 15 daughters, four are dead, and eleven are married.

The Nawab has eight brothers, of whom four are by the same mother as himself. Five hold *jagirs* of values varying from Rs 3,900 to Rs. 10,821 and three are in receipt of cash allowances. Six brothers have received titles from the State, and one holds office to which a salary of Rs. 560 is attached.

The families most closely related to the Nawab, after the above, are those of the descendants of the nine sons and seven daughters of Nawab Amir-ud-daula. A niece of Nawab Kalb Ali Khan of Rampur has been married to His Highness, and one of the Nawab's sisters has been married to the nephew of the former, another sister to Suraiya Jah, a descendant of the Moghal family who ruled in India. One daughter of the late Nawab Wazir-ud-doula was married to the late Nawab Gos Muhammad Khan of Jaora. Succession in the Tonk family is by primogeniture, modified only by the rule of Muhammadan law which prefers a younger son to a grandson by an elder son who has predeceased his father. The following is the genealogical table of the ruling family of the Tonk State :—

CHIEFS AND LEADING FAMILIES IN BARBUTANKA.



Leading men.

The leading men of the Tonk State are the hereditary nobles, the office-bearers, the officials, and others, such as Maulvis and Hakims.

The following are the principal nobles and *Jagirdars* :—

(1) Heirs of Amir-ul-Umra Muin-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Rahaman Khan Ghalib Jang, uncle to the Nawab, receive cash allowance of Rs. 6,960 per annum.

(2) Azam-ul-Umra Vikarul Mulk Sahibzada Muhammad Is-hak Khan Sitwat Jang, *Jagirdar* of Indoda, brother to the Nawab, holds a *jagir* valued at Rs. 8,760, and pays Rs. 25 as tribute.

(3) Muin-ul-Umra Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Abdul Samad Khan Ghazanfar Jang, brother to the Nawab, receives a cash allowance of Rs. 7,400 in addition to a *jagir* village yielding Rs. 987-12-0.

(4) Afzal-ul-Umra Muntazim-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Haji Hafiz Abdul Rahim Khan Muzaffar Jang, *Jagirdar* of Loharwara, brother to the Nawab, holds *jagir* yielding Rs. 8,400 and has a seat on the State Council as Home Member.

(5) Najm-ul-Umra Ahtasham-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Hafiz Haji Qari Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Wahab Khan Safdar Jang, *Jagirdar* of Baori, brother to the Nawab, holds a *jagir* yielding Rs. 8,400.

(6) Heirs of Mumtaz-ul-Umra Muazzam-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Hafiz Muhammad Siddik Khan Delsir Jang, *Jagirdar* of Ghans, brother to the Nawab, holds a *jagir* yielding Rs. 8,400.

(7) Vikar-ul-Umra Aitemad-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Abdul Hamid Khan Dilawar Jang, *Jagirdar* of Bhamor, brother to the Nawab, holds a *jagir* yielding Rs. 8,400.

(8) Sahibzada Muhammad Safiulla Khan, brother to the Nawab, receives a cash allowance of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

(9) Sahibzada Muhammad Rafiq Khan, brother to the Nawab, receives a cash allowance of Rs. 7,200.

(10) Ahsanul-Umra Mohsanul-Mulk Sah. Mahomed Hanif Khan Bahadur Rafat Jang, *Jagirdar* of Bilota, holds a *jagir* yielding Rs. 7,800.

(11) Fakhr-ul-Umra Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan Firoz Jang, son of late Iftikhar-ul-Umra Fakhr-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Sir Muhammad Obeidulla Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Firoz Jang, cousin to the Nawab, receives a cash allowance of Rs. 9,504 per annum.

(12) Sahibzadas Muhammad Yusuf Khan and Muhammad Hasan Khan, sons of Khas-ul-Umara, Itimad-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Muhammad Khan I Shamshir Jang, receive cash allowance of Rs. 6,198 per annum.

(13) Sahibzada Nurud-Din Khan, 1st cousin to the Nawab, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs. 3,600.

(14) Heirs of Sahibzada Muhammad Khan, uncle to the Nawab, receive an annual cash allowance of Rs. 10,260.

(15) Heirs of Sahibzada Ahmad-ullah-Khan, of Borkhuudi, etc., hold a *jagir* yielding Rs. 18,000 per annum.

(16) Sahibzada Hamid Khan, uncle and maternal uncle to the Nawab, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs. 9,600.

(17) Sahibzada Abdul Raoof Khan, uncle to the Nawab, son of late Sahibzada Ahmadyar Khan, and other members of his family receive an annual cash allowance of Rs. 7,200.

(18) Sahibzada Abdul Gaffur Khan, uncle to the Nawab, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs. 4,500.

(19) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, son of late Ashraf-ul-Umara Umdat-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Ahmadyar Khan Fateh Jang, holds a *jagir* yielding Rs. 3,400.

(20) Sahibzada Ahsanulla Khan, nephew to the Nawab, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs. 4,200.

(21) Sahibzada Ali Ahmad Khan, uncle to the Nawab, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs. 4,020.

(22) Badrul Umara Zialmulk Sahibzada Muhammad Sher Ali Khan, Bahadur Sarwar Jang, son of late Sahibzada Abdul Rahim Khan, cousin to the Nawab, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs. 3,390.

(23) Sahibzada Ali Muhammad Khan, uncle to the Nawab, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs. 3,780.

As a rule, no service is rendered by the *Jagirdars*, though all are expected to assist the Chief in case of necessity.

The *jagirs* and cash allowances are hereditary, succession fees (*mazarana*) being levied in the case of all *Jagirdars* not belonging to the Chief's family. *Jagirdars* of the first class receive visits of condolence (*matampur*) from the Chief.

(1) Mir Saman Shaikh Rahim Bakhsh is the officer in charge of State Toshakhana and Arsenal. His ancestors received from the present Chief a *jagir* of the village of Sheorampura, which yields Rs. 425 a year which is enjoyed by all his heirs. He also holds *maafi* (revenue-free) lands and a village on *istimrar* (permanent) tenure.

Hereditary office-bearers.

(2) Hafiz Abdul Rahaman holds *muafi* land and receives a cash allowance of Rs. 1,200 yearly.

(3) Inamulla Khan holds in *jagir* two villages, which yield Rs. 3,862 and renders service with five horses.

Officials. (1) Munshi Saiyed Abdul Rahim, Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab. He was formerly an Inspector in the Postal Department, and his services were lent to the State.

(2) Munshi Mohamed Ibrahim, Mir Munshi to the Nawab.

(3) Afzal-ul-Umra Muntazim-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Haji Hafiz Abdul Rahim Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Jang, brother to His Highness the Nawab, is Home Member of the State Council, Tonk.

(4) Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Munim Khan is a General of the State Forces.

(5) Khan Bahadur Mir Syed Hussain, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. His services were transferred to the Tonk State as Judicial Member of the State Council in August, 1909. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him on 1st January, 1913.

(6) Rai Bahadur Lala Moti Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner from the Punjab, appointed Financial Member of the Tonk State Council. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him on 12th December, 1911.

(7) Syed Mohammad Afzal, Secretary (English Branch) to the State Council, Tonk.

(8) Badrul Umra Zia-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Muhammad Sher Ali Khan Bahadur Sarwar Jang, Magistrate of Tonk.

(9) Munshi Saiyad Ali Asghar, Nazim of Tonk.

(10) Maulvi Aslehuddin, Nazim of Aligarh.

(11) Munshi Said-ud-din, Nazim of Nimbahera.

(12) Saiyed Said-ud-din, Nazim of Chhabra.

(13) Khan Sahib Asghar Ali Khan, Nazim of Pirawa.

(14) Qazi Nizamul Huq, Nazim of Sironj.

(15) Hakim Obeidullah Khan, Personal Assistant to the Judicial Member, State Council, Tonk.

(16) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan, Nazim of Civil Court, Tonk.

(17) Bakhshi-ul-Mulk Saiyed Ahmad Khan, an hereditary official and *Tazimi* Sardar, Paymaster-General of the State.

(18) Ahsan-ul-Umra Mohsinul Mulk Sahebzada Muhammad Hanif Khan Bahadur Rafat Jang, Nazim of the Customs Department and Superintendent of Police, Tonk State.

(19) Munshi Shaikh Faid Ahmad, Assistant, Revenue Department.

(20) Moulvi Ghulam Jilani, Personal Assistant to the Revenue Member.

(21) Lala Murlidhar, Assistant, Financial Department.

(22) Sahibzada Abdul Hameed Khan, First Assistant, Home Department.

(23) Munshi Mahmood Khan, Second Assistant, Home Department.

(24) Sheikh Nasir Muhammad, B.A., L.L.B., Head Master, Durbar High School, Tonk.

(25) Mr. William Sadgun Desai, State Surgeon, General Hospital, Tonk.

(26) Miss K. Reed, Lady Superintendent, Walter Female Hospital, Tonk.

(27) Munshi Saiyad Abdul Majid, State Motamid, Mayo College, Ajmer.

(1) Saiyid Muhammad Ismail, a Pirzada or spiritual adviser to the Nawab, holds in *jagir* the village of Naner, which yields Rs. 9,000 a year and pays no tribute. The *jagir* was granted by Nawab Wazir-ud-Daula. He receives *Tazim*.

(2) Saiyid Muhammad Irfan is also a Pirzada and occupies second place in rank from that of Saiyid Muhammad Ismail. He holds in *jagir* the village of Mutuka which was also conferred by Nawab Wazir-ud-Daula and yields Rs. 1,717. The estate is exempt from tribute.

(3) Muhammad Gauhar Ali Khan holds the *jagir* of Himmatgarh, which yields Rs. 5,313 and pays a tribute of Rs. 113. The *jagir* was granted by Nawab Wazir-ud-Daula.

(4) Pir Ahsanulla Khan of Nirbana holds a *jagir* conferred by Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan in consideration of the grantee's position as a Pirzada. It yields Rs. 3,025 yearly, and pays Rs. 500 as tribute.

(5) Muhammad Ali Khan holds the *jagir* of Rohot, which yields Rs. 1,900 a year and pays no tribute. The *jagir* with the title of Colonel was conferred on the present holder's father as the grandson of Colonel Mahtab Khan, Roshan-ud-Daula, Umdat-ul-Mulk, Sam-sauri-Jang.

(6) Heirs of Bahadur Muhammad Khan holds the *jagir* of Gangli which was conferred in the time of Nawab Amir-ud-Daula. It yields annually Rs. 2,750 and is exempt from tribute.

(7) Heirs of Vilayat Rai, a Muhammadan Bhat, hold in *jagir* the village of Hari Kalan yielding Rs. 5,000 a year and paying Rs. 2,000 as tribute to the Darbar. The *jagir* was conferred by Nawab Amir-ud-Daula.

(8) Seth Magni Ram Bhabhut Singh, of the firm of Dipchand Punamchand of Ratlam, holds a *jagir* conferred by Nawab Wazir-ud-Daula consisting of Khari and another village yielding Rs. 1,978 and paying Rs. 10 as tribute.

(9) Zar Muhammad Khan holds a *jagir* consisting of Bhilwara, Uncha and two other villages yielding Rs. 2,000 a year and paying Rs. 38½ as tribute. The villages were conferred by Nawab Amir-ud-Daula.

(10) Heirs of Muhammad Akbar Khan hold the *jagir* of Pipaliya granted by Nawab Amir-ud-Daula, which yields Rs. 2,000 and pays Rs. 24½ as tribute.

(11) Heir of Thakur Balwant Singh holds the *jagir* of Titarkhere, which existed before the foundation of the Tonk State. It yields Rs. 1,400 a year, and pays Rs. 15-3-6 as tribute.

(12) Hafiz Abdul Latif Khan holds the *jagir* of Narkhera granted by Nawab Amir-ud-Daula, which yields Rs. 1,000 a year and pays Rs. 100 as tribute to the Darbar.

(13) Muhammad Sher Khan holds the *jagir* of Amirgarh and Chhipoon granted by Nawab Amir-ud-Daula, which yields Rs. 2,000 and pays Rs. 108-12-0 as tribute to the Darbar.

(14) Heirs of Ghulam Akbar Khan hold the *jagir* of Kurwansa granted by Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, which yields Rs. 1,000 a year and pays Rs. 173 as tribute to the Darbar.

(15) Heirs of Muhammad Dastgir Khan hold a *jagir* consisting of Sanaoti and three other villages granted by Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, which yields Rs. 2,052 a year and supplies five *sowars* for the Raj service. He pays Rs. 49 as tribute.

(16) Raja Kalyan Singh of Dehri Madho holds a *jagir* which yields Rs. 1,600 and pays Rs. 161-8-0 as tribute to the Darbar. The *jagir*, with the title of Raja and the right to carry kettle-drums and an ensign, was granted by Nawab Amir-ud-Daula to an ancestor of the present holder, who was *Jamadar* of *Harkaras* (messengers). Kalyan Singh has, during his lifetime, transferred the title and the *jagir* to his son Lachman Singh.

(17) Qazi Saiyid Abd-ul-Halim holds the village of Deori which was granted to his ancestors by the Mughal Emperors. It yields Rs. 428 a year and pays Rs. 28 as tribute. The Qazi receives *khilats* or robes of honour at the *Ids* as a reward for conducting the services and is authorized to collect octroi in the city.

(18) The heirs of Captain Akhtar Buland Khan hold, by grant from the present Chief, the *jagir* of Palri, which yields Rs. 2,607 and is exempt from tribute.

(19) Captain Baqar Ali Khan is a *jagirdar* of Moghul Serai in Sironj Pargana.

(20) Raoji Binota and Thakur of Mavesa hold a *jagir* in Nimbahera Pargana.

AJMER.

The first rulers of Ajmer, of whom anything is known, were the Chauhans, by one of whom Raja Aja, the city from which the district takes its name, is said to have been founded in the year 145 A.D. The Chauhans held Ajmer without interruption till the days of Prithwi Raj, King of Delhi, who was by adoption ruler also of Ajmer. After the defeat of this monarch, the conqueror Shahab-ud-din took Ajmer and made it over to a relative of Prithwi Raj, but shortly afterwards appointed a Governor of the city to control the new Raja. After the invasion of Timurlang, and the extinction of the house of Tughlak, Ajmer was occupied by the Rana of Mewar, on whose assassination it fell into the hands of the Muhammadan kings of Malwa. These held it from 1469 to 1531, when the kingdom of Malwa was annexed to that of Gujarat. The Chief of Marwar, Mal Deo, took advantage of the opportunity to seize Ajmer, which was held by the Rathors for twenty-four years. Akbar conquered it in 1556. For one hundred and ninety-four years from that time Ajmer remained an integral portion of the Mughal Empire, and the centre of a *subah* (province) which comprised it in whole of Rajputana. In 1720 Ajit Singh, the son of Raja Jaswant Singh of Marwar, seized Ajmer, and killed the Imperial Governor. He was expelled by Muhammad Shah and his son Abhey Singh was appointed Viceroy of Ajmer. In the struggles which took place between Ram Singh, the successor of Abhey Singh, and the latter's uncle, Bakht Singh, the Mahrattas under Jay Appa Sindia were called in by Bakht Singh. After Bakht Singh's death his son, Bijoy Singh, opposed the Mahrattas, and Jay Appa was assassinated at his instigation. Eventually Ajmer was ceded to the Mahrattas as *Mandkati*, or compensation for the blood of Jay Appa, and was held by them till 1787, when after the defeat of the Mahrattas at the battle of Tonga, by the coalition of the Rathors and Kachhwahas, under the Raja of Jaipur, the Rathors retook the city. Three years later the Mahrattas under De Boigne recovered Ajmer, which they held till 1818. At the close of the Pindari war in that year, Ajmer was ceded by Daulat Rao Sindia to the British, by whom it has since been held.

The leading men of Ajmer fall into three classes:—(1) *Istimrardars*, (2) *Jagirdars* and

Leading men.

(3) Seths. The Seths are the bankers of Ajmer, and live in the city. The *Istimrardars* and *Jagirdars*

hold so much of the land of the district as is not *khalsa*. As might be expected from the history of Ajmer, the landholders are all Rajputs or Muhammadans, but it is remarkable that, though the Chauhans held the district for over a thousand years, no single representative

of the clan is now to be found within its borders. Almost all the Rajput estate-holders are Rathor descendants of the ruling house of Marwar. The only exceptions are the Sesodia family of Sawar in the south, the petty *Istimrardar* of Mancharpur, the *Jagirdar* of Rajgarh and one or two other small *Jagirdars*. These last are all Rajputs of the Gaur clan. The Gaur Rajputs for a time held a prominent position in Ajmer. In the days of Prithwi Raj, three brothers, being then on a pilgrimage from Gaur in Bengal to Dwarka, were engaged by that monarch in a successful expedition against Daya Singh of Nagor, and subsequently each of them married a daughter of the king. One, Raja Bachraj, settled in Ajmer. In the course of time Junia, Sarwar (now in Kishangarh), Deolia, and the adjacent country fell into the hands of the Gaur Rajputs, and to the head of the clan Humayun gave a *mansab* of Rs. 7,000. In the time of Akbar, Raja Bithal Das founded the town of Rajgarh, and called it after the name of his grandson Raj Singh. The son of the latter took Srinagar from the Puar (Pramar) Rajputs, who have now disappeared from the district. This was the climax of the prosperity of the Gaur, for soon afterwards they were ejected from Rajgarh and all their territory by Kishan Singh, a Rathor. After 25 years of dispossession, Gopal Singh recovered Rajgarh and the Gaur were in possession when the country fell into the hands of the Mahrattas. The Mahrattas in 1817 resumed Rajgarh, and the twelve villages attached to it, as the Raja was unable to pay a contribution of Rs. 1,000 as *fauj kharch* (war expenditure). On the establishment of British rule, these villages were restored on condition of payment of *nazarana* (succession fee), but as the *nazarana* was not, or could not be paid, the whole estate, with the exception of one small village, was resumed, and remained *khalsa* till 1871, when it was presented in *jagir* to the representative of the ancient house.

The *Istimrardars* are so called from the fact that they hold their estates in perpetuity on condition of paying an annual revenue to Government, which is not liable to enhancement.

Istimrardars.

They are divided into two classes—*tazimi* and others. All are entitled to seats in *Dabar*. Of the nineteen principal *Istimrari* estates, the holders of fifteen—Bhinai, Sawar, Masuda, Pisangan, Junia, Deolia, Kharwa, Bandanwara, Mehrun, Para, Deogaon-Baghara, Govindgarh, Tantoti, Barli, and Bagsuri—enjoy the honour of the *tazim*. Of these, the first four and the *Istimrardar* of Kharwar are the heads of their respective houses from which the remainder are offshoots. The Rathors of Ajmer are descended from one or other of the Chiefs of Marwar, of whom the following are in this connection the most important:—Rao, Jodha, 1453 [Masuda and Bagsuri]; Rao Maldeo, 1531 [Bhinai]; and Rajah Udai Singh, 1583, [Gangwana (*jagir*), Pisangan, Mehrun, Junia, and Govindgarh]. The families of Deolia, Bandanwara, Deogaon-Baghara, Tantoti, and Barli are offshoots of the house of Bhinai, and the *Istimrardar* of Para is a descendant of the family of Pisangan.

In all the *Istimrardar* families, with the unimportant exception of Karel, where sub-division is still the rule, succession is by primogeniture, the provision for younger sons consisting generally of a grant of a well and a few *bighas* of land, which is heritable property until the line of the original grantee is extinct. In early times, as in Karel at present, all sons shared alike except the eldest, whose portion was generally larger than that of the rest, but the disruption of estates which ensued was so inconvenient that it was dropped in favour of an assignment, known as *gras*, of single villages to younger sons, an arrangement which in its turn has given place to that now prevailing.

The following account is given by Mr. LaTouche of the origin of the *Istimrari* tenures:—“The tenure of the feudal Chief was originally identical with that of the Chiefs in the Native States of Rajputana. The estates were *jagirs* held on condition of military service, and liable to various feudal incidents. Colonel Tod, in his “Rajasthan,” Volume I, page 167, thus sums up the result of his inquiries into these tenures—“A grant of an estate is for the life of the holder, with inheritance for his off-spring in lineal descent or adoption with the sanction of the Prince, and re-umable for crime or incapacity; this reversion and power of resumption being marked by the usual ceremonies on each lapse of the grantee, of sequestration (*zabti*) of relief (*razana*), of homage and investiture of the heir.” From all that can be discovered the original tenure of the mass of the *Istimrari* estates in Ajmer is exactly described by the above quotation. The estates were life-grants, but, like all similar tenures, they tended to become hereditary.”

The *Istimrardars* are by law incompetent to make alienations lasting beyond their own lives. Like the other estates in Rajputana, those of Ajmer were originally held on service tenures, and were subject to certain feudal liabilities. In lieu of these burdens, the Mahrattas substituted fixed cash payments and exacted certain cesses. The latter were abolished by the British, and in 1873 it was finally decided that the assessments then levied should be fixed in perpetuity, subject only to the condition of payment of a *nazarana* on succession in certain cases.

Of the *Jagirdars*, two, those of Rajgarh and Arjanpura, are Gaur Rajputs and one, Gangwana, is a Rathor. The remainder are chiefly Muhammadans, the principal being (Diwan Saiyad Shafuddin Ali Khan) a descendant of Khwaja Mo'in-ud-din Chishti, and Mir Yaqub Alishah, far descendant of a saint who lived in Herat.

Ajmer is the residence of the heads of several important firms of *Seths*, who have branches throughout Rajputana and in other parts of India.

Seths.

TAZIMI ISTIMRARDARS.

(1) “Raja” Sardul Singh of Bhinai, a Rathor Rajput, descended from Rao Jodha, the founder of the city of Jodhpur, is the premier Thakur of the district. Chandra Sen, the grandson of Rao Mal Deo of Marwar (1631), came to Ajmer, and having by stratagem intoxicated

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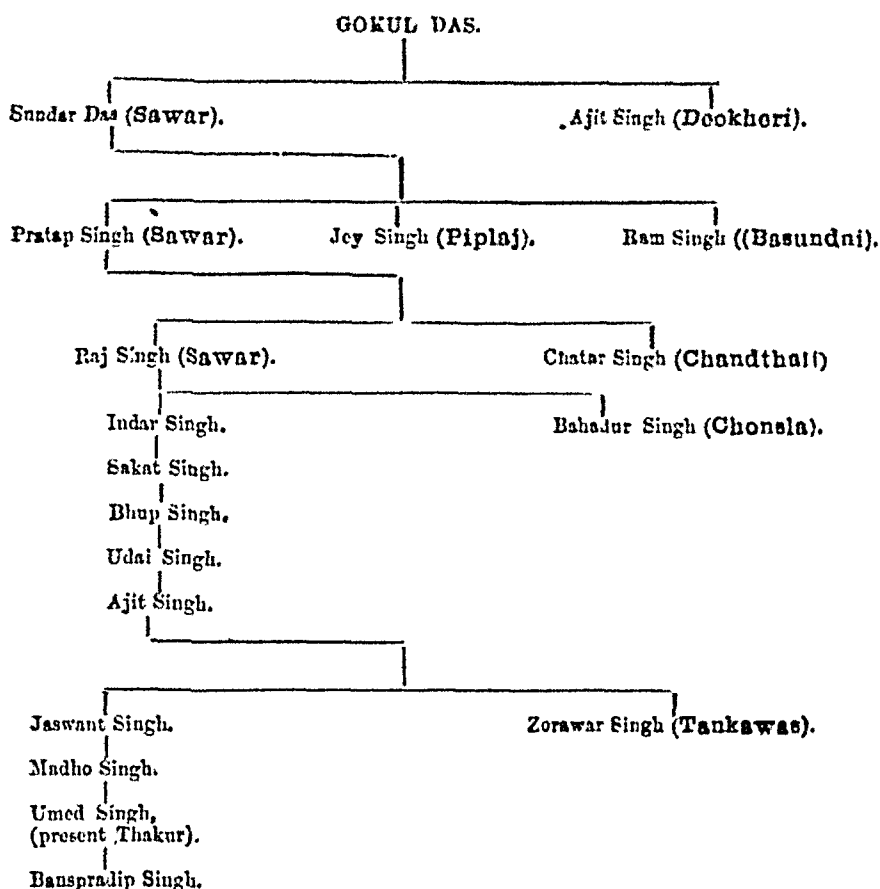
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(2) **Thakur Umed Singh of Sawar** is a *Seodia* Rajput of the *Saktawat* family, who holds an estate of thirty-three villages yielding an income of about Rs. 30,000, and paying Rs. 7,215 as revenue to Government. The estate forms a portion of a *jagir* granted by the Emperor Jehangir to Gokul Das, grandson of Sakit Singh, and great-grandson of Rana Udai Singh of Mewar. Thakur Umed Singh, who succeeded his father, Raja Madho Singh, was born in February, 1862. He was educated at the Mayo College, and knows Hindi and English. He is also an Honorary Magistrate and Munsif within the limits of his estate. He has a son named Bauspradip Singh who was born in January, 1893, and received education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His nearest family is that of Tankawas. The title of Raja was conferred on Thakur Madho Singh as a personal distinction in 1877. The following pedigree shows the descent of the family from Gokul Das and the connected branches:—

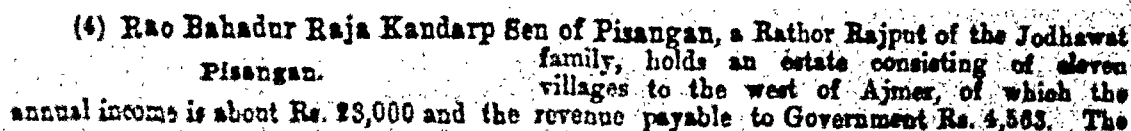


(3) **Thakur Bijai Singh of Masuda** a *Rathor* Rajput of the *Mertia* family, holds the largest and richest estate in the district, consisting of twenty-six villages, yielding a revenue of about a lakh of rupees, and paying Rs. 8,555 as revenue to Government. Several Mer villages in Merwara which were formerly held by the Thakur of Masuda have been declared *khalsa*, the Masuda Thakur receiving Rs. 4,000 a year as compensation. According to a badly-authenticated tradition the town of Masuda received its name from Masud Ghazi, a son of Salar Sahu, who founded it in the time of Sultan Muhammad. The *pargana* of Masuda was given as a *jagir* by the Emperor Akbar to Hanwant Singh and his brothers as a reward for the exclusion by them of the Puar (Pramar) Rajputs, who had attacked the imperial *thana*. Hanwant Singh was the son of Jagmal, and the great-great-grandson of Rao Jodha of Marwar, through the latter's son Duda. For four generations the estate was not divided. Since that time, as may be seen from the annexed pedigree, divisions have been frequent.

Rao Bahadur Singh died on the 10th July, 1903. His grandfather, Devi Singh, rendered assistance to the British in their conquest of Merwara in 1817-18.

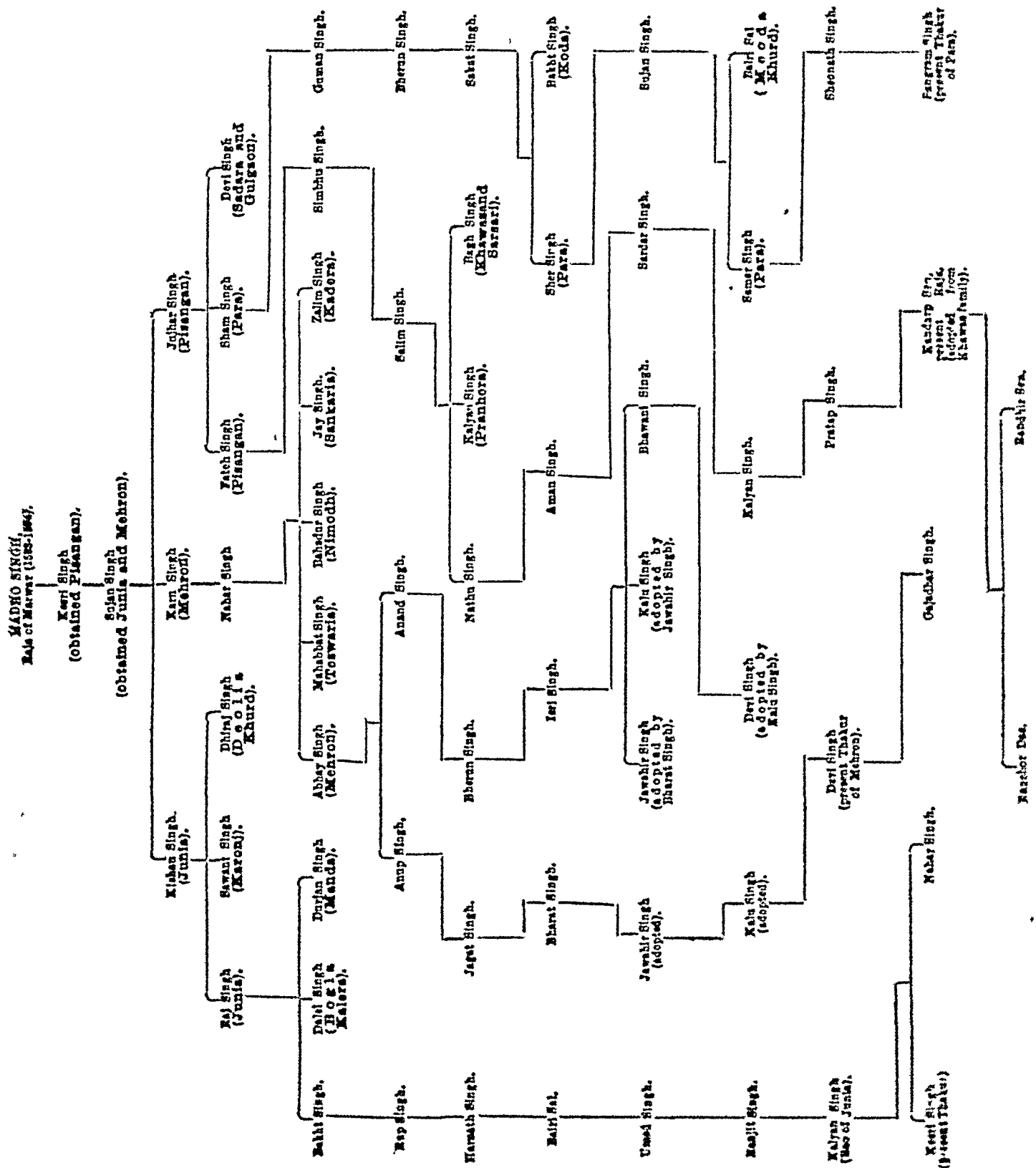
The late Rao Bahadur Singh was Honorary Magistrate and Subordinate Judge of the 2nd class within the Masuda estate and he was admitted to the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire in May, 1893.

The present Thakur Bijai Singh is from Nandwara family, of which the founder was Samrath Singh. Rao Bahadur Singh at the time of his death left no male issue nor did he adopt any son during his lifetime. The title of succession to the Masuda estate was therefore disputed by the two claimants, viz., the family of Shergarh and family of Nandwara. The Government of India in their letter No. S48-I. A., dated 2nd March, 1905, in the Foreign Department, decided the succession case in favour of the Nandwara family. Bijai Singh is a minor and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The title of Rao was personal to Bahadur Singh. The following is the genealogical table of Masuda family:—



(4) Rao Bahadur Raja Kandarp Sen of Pisangan, a Rathor Rajput of the Jodhawar family, holds an estate consisting of eleven villages to the west of Ajmer, of which the annual income is about Rs. 23,000 and the revenue payable to Government Rs. 4,563. The

founder of the estate was Keeri Singh, a grandson of Raja Uday Singh of Marwar, who having come to Ajmer to seek his fortune, ejected the Puar (Pramar) Rajputs from Pisangan. His son, Sujan Singh, conquered Junia from the Gaur Rajputs and Mehrun from the Secodias. In the division of property which took place on Sujan Singh's death, Pisangan was assigned to the youngest son, as a reward, it is said, for his having avenged the death of an uncle. The title of Raja, which is held by courtesy by the *Jetimrardar* of Pisangan, was granted by a *sanad* of Maharaja Man Singh of Marwar in 1806 to Nathu Singh, in recognition of services rendered by the latter in the famous marriage dispute between Jodhpur and Udaipur. The title was also conferred as a personal distinction by the British Government on the late Thakur Partab Singh in 1877. The present Raja, who was born on 25th May, 1865, was the son of Thakur Mahipal Singh of Khawas, and was adopted by Raja Partab Singh in 1888. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of his own estate. He received the title of Rao Bahadur in 1911. He has two sons, Ranchor Das and Randhir Sen, the former of whom received education in the Mayo College, Ajmer. The following pedigree shows the descent of the Pisangan, Junia, and Mehrun families:—



(5) Thakur Kesri Singh of Junian is a Rathor Rajput belonging to the same family

Junian.

as the Raja of Pisangan (q. v.). The Junian

estate consists of sixteen villages, yielding an annual income of Rs. 35,000 and paying Rs. 5,723 as revenue to Government. The *Istimrardar* of Junia is hereditary *Umsia* of Kekri. He holds also one village in Jaipur and one in Kotah in *jagir*. Rao Kalran Singh, late *Istimrardar* of Junian, was the son of Kanwar Ranjit Singh and succeeded his grandfather, Thakur Umed Singh, in 1868. He was educated at the Mayo College, and knew English and Hindi. Kalyan Singh, on whom the title of Rao was bestowed as a personal distinction in 1877, had married a sister of the late Maharaja Mangal Singh of Alwar. He died on 30th July, 1895, leaving two sons, Kesri Singh and Nahar Singh.

Kesri Singh, the elder son, who was born on 8th October, 1886, succeeded his father Kalyan Singh. He received education at the Ajmer Mayo College. The Thakur completed his 21st year in October, 1907, and on his having obtained full experience of the administration of the estate, by remaining under the direct supervision of the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, the management of the Court of Wards was withdrawn in November, 1908. Kesri Singh is married in Shaikhawati at Nawalgarh and has a son born on 14th June, 1906.

(6) Rao Sahib Thakur Mod Singh of Deolia, a Rathor Rajput, descended from

Deolia.

Akhay Raj, the son of the founder of the Bhinai

family, holds an estate of five villages, yielding an income of about Rs. 32,000 a year, and paying Rs. 3,380 as revenue to Government. During the Marwar ascendancy, Deolia supplied thirty-six horsemen to the service of the State, and the holder enjoyed, besides the Ajmer *jagir*, an estate of the value of Rs. 36,000 in Marwar, and received Rs. 35 a day from that State. The Marwar *jagir* and the daily allowance were continued till 1806. Thakur Mod Singh, who was born on 18th February, 1872, and was educated at the Mayo College, succeeded the late Thakur, Rao Hari Singh. The estate was transferred to him in the month of February, 1893, on his attaining majority. The Rao had nominated the Thakur of Kaibania as his successor, but Thakur Mod Singh, being the nearest of kin to the deceased, his claim was recognised by the Government of India as being the stronger, in accordance with the usage prevalent in the family. The late Thakur Hari Singh, on whom the title of Rao was conferred as a personal distinction in 1877, was an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of his own estate. The descent of the Thakur and of the minor connected families is shown in the pedigree of the Bhinai family at page 95. Thakur Mod Singh has two sons—Surya Bhan, born on 15th April, 1894, and Bijai Singh on 30th January, 1901. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within his estate. His elder son receives education at the Mayo College. The estate of Shokla has been included in Deolia, Thakur Bhur of Shokla having died heirless.

(7) Thakur Gopal Singh of Kharwa is a Singhot Rathor Rajput of the Sakat family

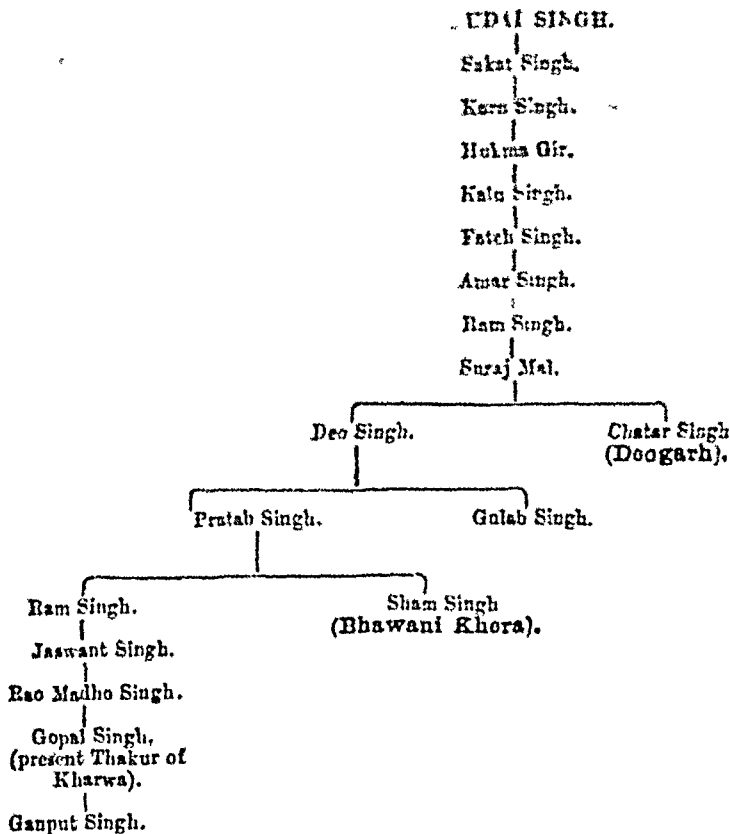
Kharwa.

descended from Rao Jodha. He holds an estate consisting of fifteen villages, and yielding an estimated revenue of Rs. 30,000, and pays Rs. 2,318 annually to Government. The estate is said

to have been conferred by Akbar on Sakat Singh, a son of the Raja Udai Singh of Marwar, as a reward for saving the Emperor from drowning. For seven generations no division took place, but at the present time three villages belonging to Kharwa are held by three subordinate *Istimrardars*, and one by Charans. Seventeen villages, which formerly belonged to Kharwa, were incorporated in Merwara on the constitution of that district, and the *Istimrardar* receives Rs. 1,000 a year from the British Government in full satisfaction of his claims to these villages.

Madho Singh, the late *Istimrardar* on whom the title of Rao was conferred as a personal distinction in 1877, was an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of his estate. He died on 8th November, 1898, and was succeeded by his only son, Thakur Gopal Singh, who was born on 17th October, 1873. Thakur Gopal Singh has a son named Ganpat Singh, born on 17th August, 1895, who is receiving education in the Mayo College, Ajmer. Thakur Gopal Singh knows Hindi and English and exercises the powers of an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of his estate like his father.

The following pedigree shows the descent of the Thakur of Kharwa, and the connected minor *Istimrardars* from Raja Udai Singh :—



(8) **Rao Bahadur Thakur Gaj Singh of Bandanwara**, a Rathor Rajput of the Bhinai family (*q. v.*), holds an estate of twenty-one villages situated to the south of the Nasirabad Cantonment. The estimated income of the estate, including the subordinate *jagir* of Amargarh, which pays revenue to the Rao, is Rs. 27,000, and the yearly revenue payable to Government is Rs. 5,356.

Suraj Mal, the second son of Uday Bhan of Bhinai, was the founder of the Bandanwara family, and at one time held, in addition to the Bandanwara *jagir*, the villages of Ramsar and Srinagar. These were subsequently resumed by Maharaja Ajit Singh of Marwar, and are now *khalsa*. The late Rao Ranjit Singh, the father of the present Thakur, belonged originally to the Kalyanpura branch of the family, and was adopted in 1852 as a son to Suraj Mal II. The title of Rao was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1877. He died on 4th April, 1894.

The distinction of Rao Sahib was conferred on the present Thakur as a personal honour in 1901 and of Rao Bahadur in 1910.

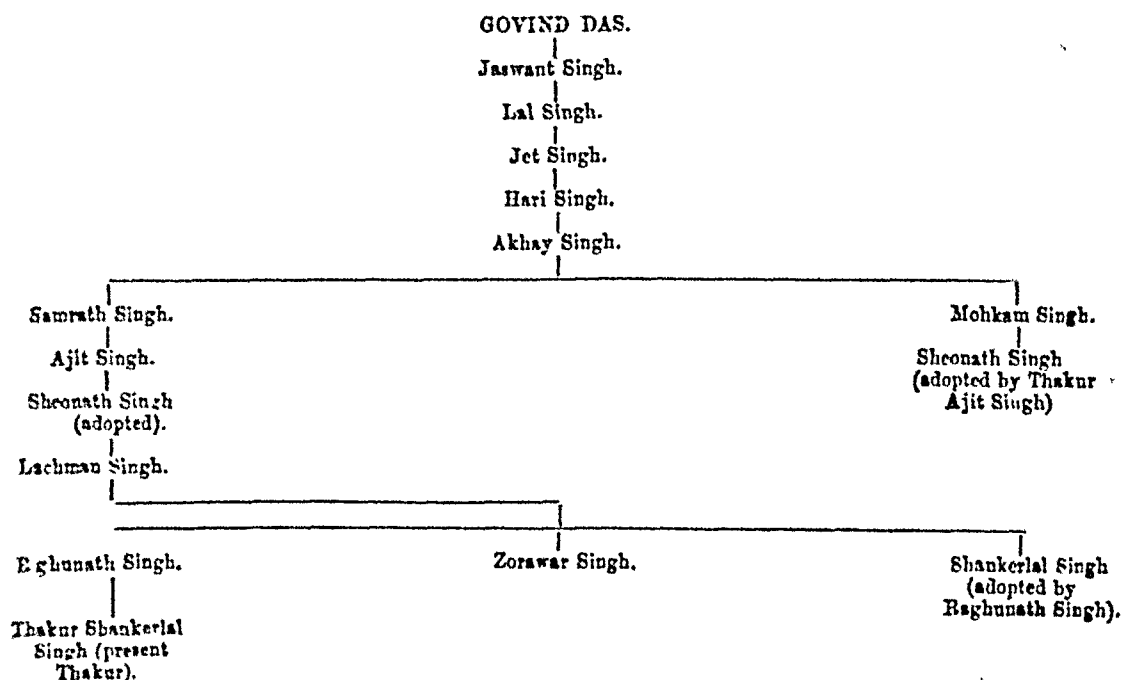
Rao Bahadur Gaj Singh, who succeeded his father Rao Ranjit Singh on the latter's death in April, 1894, was born on 15th October, 1869. He has a son named Rameshwar Singh, who was born on 13th September, 1904. He was educated at the Mayo College, and, like his father, is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within his own estate. The estate of Jaola has also been included in Bandanwara, Thakur Lachman Singh of Jaola having died heirless.

(9) **Thakur Devi Singh of Mehrun** is a Rathor Rajput of the Pisangan and Junia family, who holds an estate of thirteen villages, yielding an income of about Rs. 20,000 and paying a fixed revenue to Government of Rs. 5,560. The origin of the estate has been described in the account of Raja Kandarp Sen of Pisangan. In 1811, the Thakur of Kadera, Lal Singh, made an attack on his cousin, Jagat Singh, Thakur of Mehrun, on the ground that insufficient land had been assigned to him for maintenance. The attack was successful, and Jagat Singh and his son, Bharat Singh, after a promise of safety, were treacherously murdered. Lal Singh made himself master of Mehrun, but was forced to give up his conquest by the Raja of Shahpura, and Bharat Singh's widow was placed in possession of the estate. She, in 1842, adopted his cousin, Jawahir Singh, who was subsequently succeeded by his brother Kalu Singh. The present Thakur, who was born on 27th June, 1864, and has one son, Gajadhar Singh, who was born on 10th July, 1884, was adopted by Kalu Singh. Gajadhar Singh was educated in the Kekri School and knows Hindi. Thakur Deri Singh is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within his estate.

(10) **Thakur Sangram Singh of Para** is a Rathor Rajput, and is the head of a junior branch of the Pisangan family (*q. v.*). The estate which consists of six villages, pays a revenue of Rs. 2,492 to Government. To the villages originally separated from Pisangan and assigned to the first Thakur, Jhujhar Singh, two were subsequently added by himself and one by his son. Thakur Sangram Singh, who was born on 11th December, 1865, and was educated at the Mayo College, succeeded his father Thakur Sheonath Singh. He has no children.

(11) **Thakur Partab Singh of Deogaon-Baghera**, a Rathor Rajput of the Deolia branch of the Bhinai family (*q.v.*), holds an estate consisting of three villages, which yields a revenue of Rs. 28,000, and pays Rs. 5,925 to Government. The founder of the estate was Nahar Singh, the third son of Akhay Raj, who having obtained Nandsi as maintenance from Deolia, expelled the Gaur Rajputs from Deogaon and the Sesodias from Baghera. Of the villages which he thus obtained, he bestowed three on the Thakur of Junia, who had assisted him in his enterprise, and whose son had been slain in battle. Thakur Partab Singh, who was born on 20th September, 1875, succeeded Thakur Sardar Singh to whom he was collaterally related, and who died on 30th May, 1900. Thakur Partab Singh has a son named Shambhu Singh. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within his estate.

(12) **Thakur Shankerlal Singh of Gobindgarh**, a Rathor Rajput, descended from Raja Udai Singh of Marwar, holds a small estate of two villages and three hamlets to the west of Ajmer. The annual income is about Rs. 10,000, and the revenue paid to Government is Rs. 2,418. The founder of the family was Govind Das, a grandson of the Mota Raja (Udai Singh) of Marwar. The present Thakur was born on 17th September, 1877, and received his education at the Mayo College. The Thakur succeeded by adoption to his eldest brother in 1891. The following pedigree shows the descent of the family:—



(13) **Thakur* Jaswant Singh of Tantoti**, a Rathor Rajput of the Bhinai family (*q.v.*) holds an estate of three villages of a total annual value of Rs. 15,000, which pays Rs. 3,022-13-9 annually to Government. The Thakur, who holds *bhum* lands in three villages, has also a *jagir* village in Marwar. The present Thakur was born on 20th August, 1860, and succeeded his father, Thakur Bhabut Singh. He has a son named Jiwan Singh.

(14) **Thakur Moti Singh of Barli**, a Rathor Rajput of the Deolia branch of the Bhinai family (*q.v.*), holds an estate consisting of twelve villages, of which the revenue is estimated at Rs. 30,000, and which pays Rs. 3,398 annually to Government. The village of Pipliya, which formerly belonged to Barli, now forms a part of the Bhinai estate, having after much litigation been made over to Zorawar Singh, the grandfather of the present Raja of Bhinai, who had been adopted by Bishan Singh, the then Thakur of Barli, early in the present century. The condition of the adoption was that in the event of Bishan Singh having no son, Zorawar Singh should be heir to Barli, or, should a son be born, should obtain Pipliya. A son was born, but until compelled, the Barli Thakur refused to make over Pipliya. The present Thakur, Moti Singh, who was born on 7th October, 1862, succeeded Thakur Madho Singh in 1886, as being the nearest qualified claimant. He has a son named Shambhu Singh born on 25th November, 1888.

(15) **Thakur Lachhman Singh of Bagsuri** is a Rathor Rajput of the Masuda family (*q.v.*). The Bagsuri estate consists of two villages and a hamlet, yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 12,000, and pays Rs. 1,410 to Government. The founder of the estate was Lal Singh, the brother of Hanwant Singh, who obtained Masuda by grant from the Emperor Akbar. The present Thakur, who succeeded his father, Thakur Nahar Singh, was born on 6th September, 1869, and was educated at the Mayo College. He has two sons named Onkar Singh and Narain Singh. The former being the elder who was born on the 1st September,

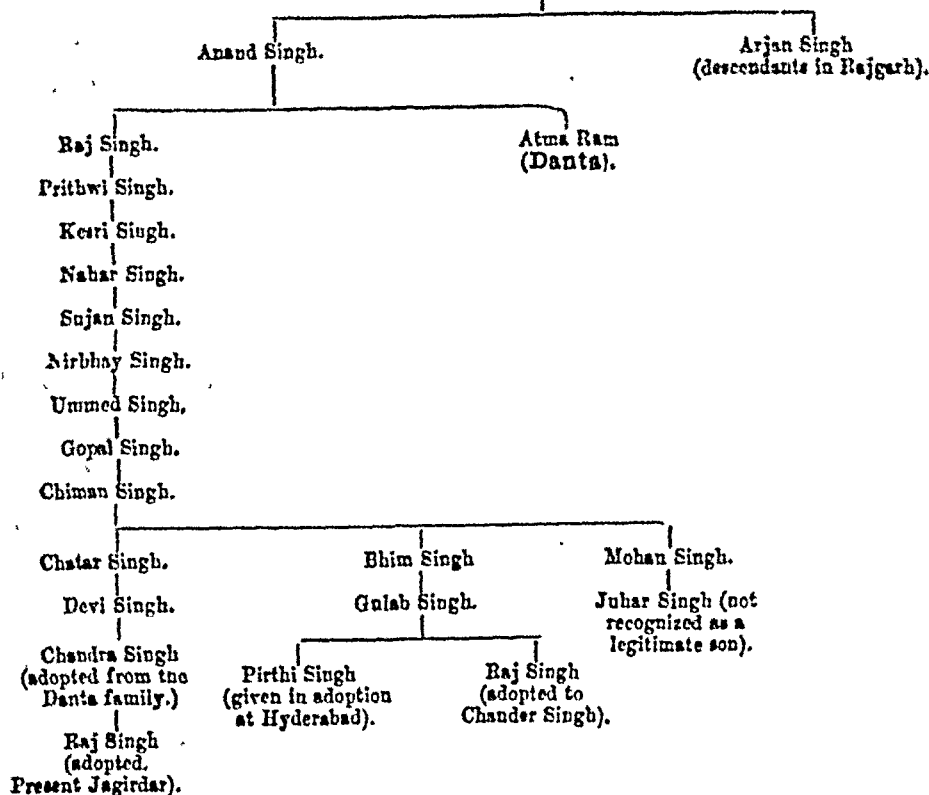
* Rao Sahib in 1910 and has been empowered with judicial powers.

1896, is now receiving education in the Mayo College, Ajmer. The name is said to be derived from *bagh* and *sar*, Lal Singh having seen a pig and a tiger fighting on the spot where the fort was built by him on the assurance of the augurs that it would be impregnable.

JAGIRDARS.

(1) **Raja Raj Singh, Jagirdar** of Rajgarh, is a Gaur Rajput of the Bithaldasot family. The estate consists of two villages, and yields an annual income of Rs. 5,000. The title of Raja is held by courtesy by the head of the family, and was conferred on Devi Singh by the British Government as a personal distinction in 1877. The late Raja Chander Singh died on the 23rd January, 1907, having no male issue. He was succeeded by Raj Singh by adoption who is a minor and is being educated at the Ajmer Mayo College.

RAJA BITHAL DAS.



(2) The Sajjada Nashin-i-Dargah-i-Khwaja Sahib, or Diwan, is a lineal descendant of Khwaja Mo'inuddin Chishti, who is said by tradition to have come to Ajmer from Sanjar in

The Diwan.

Khorasan to establish a shrine. According to the account given by Mr. La Touche (Settlement Report, page 51): "The Khwaja Sahib is said to have died in the year 1235 at the age of ninety-seven, and to have come to Ajmer at the age of fifty-two, shortly before the invasion of India by Shahab-ud-din. Many marvels are related of him in the Akhbarul-Akhyar and other works, and it is difficult to extract the historical facts of his career from the mass of romantic legends which have gathered round his name. It was at Medina that a voice came from the tomb of the prophet calling for Mo'inuddin and directing him to go to Ajmer and convert the infidels. He obeyed the call, and on his arrival at Ajmer rested on the spot now known as the Kangara Masjid in the Dargah, where at the time the King's camels were tethered. From this he was ejected, and went and took up his abode on the hill which overlooks the Ana Sagar, the margin of which lake he found covered with idol temples. The idolators, enraged at the slaughter of kids by the Musalmans, conspired to massacre them, but when they came in sight of the Khwaja, remained rooted to the spot, and though they tried to ejaculate *Ram! Ram!*, could only articulate *Rahim! Rahim!* In vain did the idolators, led by the great forcerer, Ajaipal, and the *deota*, Shadideo, renew their attacks. They were defeated on every occasion, and finally begged forgiveness of the Khwaja, and invited him to come and take up his abode in the town. He consequently chose the site of the present Dargah." The shrine which commands the most profound veneration from Indian Muhammadans, and was visited on foot by the Emperor Akbar as a pilgrim, is endowed with a *jagir* in Ajmer of fourteen villages, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 22,000, and with another in His Highness the Nizam's territories. The income of the *jagir* in Hyderabad is shared equally by the Diwan, the Dargah, and the *Aladims* (servants). The Diwan is the manager and head of the spiritualities of the shrine, and besides large offerings, which he shares with the *Aladims*, holds a *jagir* in Ajmer and another in

* The estate includes the village of Baori held by a cousin.

Jaipur. The annual income of the *jagir* is about Rs. 6,000. The present Diwan Saiyad Sharfuddin Ali Khan succeeded the late Diwan Imamuddin Ali Khan in May, 1912.

- (3) Nawab Shams-ud-din Ali Khan popularly known as Nawab Kumhar Rao, holds a *jagir* valued at Rs. 10,000 a year, and consisting of four whole and seven half villages. Tahawwar

Nawab Kumhar Rao.

Khan, the ancestor of the Nawab, accompanied Aurangzeb to Ajmer on his expedition against Dara, but was put to death on suspicion of treachery. His son, Sher-ud-din, received a *jagir* from the Emperor Farukhsiyar. The present Nawab was a student of the Mayo College. Succession is by primogeniture.

- (4) Raja Kalyan Singh, *Jagirdar* of Gangwana, is a Rathor Rajput, descended from Kishan Singh, the founder of the Kishangarh State. Maharaja Raj Singh, of Kishangarh

Gangwana.

(1706-48) died leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Fateh Singh, became the ancestor of the Fatehgarh family (*vide* Kishangarh Chapter). The second, Sawant Singh, succeeded to Kishangarh. The third, Bahadur Singh, on the failure of heirs to Sardar Singh, son of Sawant Singh, became the ancestor of the present Chief of Kishangarh. The fourth, Bir Singh, got a share in Karkeri, and left two sons, Amar Singh and Surat Singh. It was intended by Sardar Singh that Amar Singh should succeed him, but Bahadur Singh, with the help first of the Maharaja of Jodhpur and subsequently of Holkar, expelled Bir Singh and his family from all their possessions except Ralaota, and procured the adoption of his own son, Birad Singh. Bir Singh having joined the Mahrattas was killed at the battle of Panipat, and his two sons received a *jagir* of six villages, three subsequently confiscated by the Mahrattas, being assigned to Amar Singh, and Gangwana, Untra, and Magra to Surat Singh. Of Surat Singh's two sons, the elder received Ralaota, and the younger, Arjan Singh, the Gangwana *jagir* out of their father's inheritance. Arjan Singh's sons, Balwant Singh and Sher Singh, divided the Gangwana estate, of which moieties are held by their descendants. The whole income of the *jagir* is about Rs. 5,000. In the elder branch, that of Raja Bijai Singh, primogeniture now prevails. Raja Kalyan Singh succeeded his adoptive father Raja Bijai Singh in 1911. He was born in 1894, and is being educated at the Mayo College. Of the shareholders in the other moiety of the *jagir*, Raja Aman Singh, whose sister was the mother of Maharana Sajjan Singh of Udaipur, is Commander-in-Chief of the Mewar Forces. The title of Raja is enjoyed by the members of the family by courtesy and was conferred as a personal distinction in 1877 upon Raja Balwant Singh. The two sons of Raja Aman Singh by name Kishan Singh and Kesri Singh are students of the Mayo College.

- (5) Mir Mahomed Yakub Ali Shah, a Muhammadan Saiyid Pirzada, holds a *jagir* consisting of Dadiana and half Dilwari. The

Dadiana.

former is held by the *Jagirdar* as *Sajjada-nashin* of the shrine Khawaja Maudud Chishti in Herat, with which, however, all connection has ceased for two centuries. The whole *jagir* is of small value, and being involved in debt was under the management of the Court of Wards. The estate was released on the 4th December, 1906, on payment of Dami debt in full. Mir Inayatullah Shah, the father of the present *Jagirdar*, who was born on the 17th March, 1827, was at one time an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He was succeeded by his son Hafiz Mohamed Ismail, who in his turn was succeeded by his son Mir Shah Mohamed Yahya who died in 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle the present *Jagirdar*.

- (6) Mir Mehrban Ali, *Jagirdar* of Jharwasa and Bhatiani, holds a third share in a *jagir*, of which the whole value is about Rs. 8,500,

Jharwasa.

and which is enjoyed revenue-free. Mir Mehrban

Ali, who was recognized as *Jagirdar* in 1888, succeeded his grandfather Mir Nizam Ali, who was an Honorary Magistrate, a member of the *Jagir* Committee, and President of the Committee of the Dargah Khwaja Sahib.

SETHS.

(1) Diwan Bahadur Seth Umed Mal, a Mahajan Oswal, is considered a leading Banker of Ajmer. He belongs to the Lodha family, of which the origin is ascribed to a Chauhan Rajput of Nandoli in Marwar, who being born without arms and legs received the nickname of *Lodha* (a cled), and subsequently obtained his limbs by the favour of a Jain ascetic. An ancestor of the family migrated to Alwar, and a further migration took place two generations ago to Jaipur and subsequently in 1818 to Ajmer, where the firm was established under the style of Kanwar Nanan Hamir Singh. Rai Bahadur Seth Samir Mal, elder brother of Seth Umed Mal, was President of the Municipal Committee at Ajmer. He was Honorary Magistrate in the City for many years, and received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1890. Their brother-in-law is Mehta Panna Lal, late Diwan of Mewar. Seth Samir Mal died in 1896. Seth Umed Mal received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1901, and that of Diwan Bahadur in 1913. Seth Umed Mal is also an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer.

(2) Rai Bahadur Seth Nemi Chand Soni is the proprietor of the banking firm of Jawahir Mal Gambhir Mal. He was born in 1856. He is an Honorary Magistrate. His grandfather Jawahir Mal, was an inhabitant of Kishangarh, whence he migrated to Ajmer in or about 1816, and made a large fortune by trading in opium. Seth Mul Chand, the father of Seth Nemi Chand enjoyed the distinction of Rai Bahadur. The firm has branches at Jaipur

DHOLPUR.

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Udaipur, Kotah, Karauli, Dholpur, Calcutta, Bombay, Mandor, Agra, Gwalior, Nimach and other places. Seth Nemi Chand received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1907.

(3) Rai Seth Chand Mal, a Jain Oswal, belongs to a family which, three generations ago, being then settled at Riyan, received the hereditary style of Seth from the Raja of Marwar. Seth Namir Mal, the father of the present representative, was well known in his time, and Seth Chand Mal's position and services as a member of the Municipal Committee of Ajmer and of the District Board, and as an Honorary Magistrate, gained him in 1877 the title of Rai. The firm, which owns several *Zamindari* villages in the Central Provinces, are Government treasurers at Peshawar, Jalandhar, Hoshiyarpur, Kangra, Sambhar, Sagar and Morar, and have branches at Bombay, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, Mirzapur, Sagar, Rao Bareilly, Damoh, Jalandhar, Hoshiyarpur, Peshawar, Gwalior, Jodhpur, Jhansi, Indore, and other places.

(4) Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhag Mal Dadha is another of the leading bankers of Ajmer. His family originally had their chief house of business in Jaipur. The firm does a large business in Hyderabad (Dekkan). He is also Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer.

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CHIEFS AND LEADING FAMILIES

IN

RAJPUTANA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

[*Contributed by Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., to the Gazetteer of Rajputana, dated 1879*]

THE faint outlines which can be traced of the condition of the country now called Rajputana, for one or two centuries before the Muhammadans invaded Upper India, indicate that it was subject for the most part to two or three very powerful tribal dynasties. Of these, the dynasty of the Rathor family, which ruled at Kanauj, appears to have had the widest dominion; for the early Arabian geographers make the frontier of Kanauj conterminous with Sind, and Al-Marudi styles the Kanauj monarch one of the kings of Sind. However this may be, it seems certain that the Kanauj territory extended far westward beyond the Jumna into Rajputana, while much of the south-western part was included within the limits of another great kingdom which had its capital in Gujarat. Other tribal dynasties succeeded; and in the eleventh century, about the period of the first Muhammadan inroad into the interior of Northern India, the leading tribes were the Solankhyas of Anhilwara in Gujarat, the Chauhans at Ajmer, and the Rathors at Kanauj. The Gehlot clan had established itself in the Mewar country which is still held by the Sesodias, a sept of the Gehlots. The Rathors and Sodas held the north-western deserts, where they are still dwelling, and the Kachhwaha clan had occupied the eastern tracts about Jaipur, now their Chief's capital.

The desert which lies between Sind and Rajputana appears to have sheltered the tribes from any serious inroads of the Arabs who reigned in Sind, but from the north-west their territory was more exposed. Thus the first Musalman invasions found Rajput dynasties seated in all the chief cities of the north and ruling large territories throughout the rich Gangetic plains, at Lahore, Delhi, Kanauj, and Ajudhya. Mahmud of Ghazni marched to Kanauj, in 1017 A. D., and reached Muttra; a few years later he subdued Lahore, and in 1021 he made his celebrated expedition to Somnath in Gujarat, marching from Muttra across the Rajput countries to Ajmer. The Solankhyas of Anhilwara were overcome; but the Rajputs barred Mahmud's return by Ajmer, and he was forced to find his way back through the Sind deserts.

In 1170 a furious war broke out between the Solankhyas of Anhilwara and the Chauhans of Ajmer, in which the former were defeated; and about the same time began the famous feud between the Chauhans and the Rathors of Kanauj. These dissensions weakened the dynasties; nevertheless when Shahab-ud-din began his invasions, the Chauhans fought hard before they were driven out of Delhi and Ajmer in 1193 A. D. Next year Kanauj was taken and the Rathor princes, utterly broken in the Gangetic Doab, emigrated to the country which they have since ruled in North-Western Rajputana. But Ajmer was still sharply disputed, though Kutb-ud-din, Shahab-ud-din's Governor in India, managed at last to drive back the tribes, united to contest his occupation of the middle countries, and to force his way through them again into Gujarat. Ajmer and Anhilwara, the former Rajput capitals, were garrisoned by his troops, and the Musalmans appear gradually to have overawed, if they did not entirely reduce, the open country between and about these two places, having garrisoned the fortresses and secured the natural outlets of Rajputana towards Gujarat on the south-west and the Jumna on the north-east. The effect was probably to press back the clans more into the outlying districts, where a more difficult and less inviting country afforded a second line of defence against the foreigner, a line which they have held successfully up to the present day. The existing capitals of the modern States indicate the positions to which the earlier chiefs retreated. One clan (the Bhatias) had before this founded Jaisalmer in the extreme north-west, having been driven across the Sutlej by the Ghaznavi conquerors. The Rathors settled down among the sands of Marwar; the Sesodias pushed inward from north-east and south-west, concentrating on the Mewar plateau behind the scraps of the Aravalis; while the

CHIEFS AND LEADING FAMILIES IN RAJPUTANA.

Jadavns were protected by the hills and ravines that lie along the Chambal. From these and other migrations and settlements grew up gradually, with varying features and constantly shifting territory, the States now governed by the Rajput chiefs, the non-Rajput States being of a very different and much more recent formation. The larger States represent the acquisitions of the more powerful and predominant clans; the smaller States are either the separate conquests of a sept that parted company from the main clan or the appanage of some Chief who set up independently. They have all, in fact, a very similar origin. When the dominant families of a clan lost their dominion in the fertile regions of the north-west, one part of the clan seems to have remained in the conquered country, while another part, probably the defeated Chief's kinsmen and followers, went off westward and carved out another, though much poorer, dominion. They were gradually hemmed up into parts of the country productive enough to yield food and rent, and defensible against the great armies of the foreigner. Having then made a settlement and built a city of refuge, each clan started on an interminable course of feuds and forays, striving to enlarge its borders at the cost of its neighbour. When the land grew too strait for the support of the Chief's family and of the increased clan, a band would assemble under some new leader and go forth to plant itself elsewhere. In this way the whole of Rajputana appears to have been parted off among the clans which we find there now, and the territories that have been gradually rounded off and consolidated by incessant friction are now called States, under the rule of the Chief of the clan dominant. Of course the original type of tribal dominion has been modified; towns have grown up round the ancient forts, and the Chiefs have, in some instances, modernized their status towards the likeness of a territorial king. Nevertheless, on the whole, these States are still essentially the possessions of clans, and, as such, can be defined and distinguished territorially; nor is the political nature or tenure of these States properly intelligible without bearing their origin in mind. Setting aside, then, the two Jat States and the Muhammadan principality of Tonk, we may describe Rajputana as the region within which the pure-blooded Rajput States have maintained their independence under their own chieftains, and have kept together their primitive societies ever since their principal dynasties in Northern India were cast down and swept away by the Musalman irruption. Of the States of Rajputana, eighteen belong to the first rank in the Empire, being under treaty with the Imperial Government, and of these eighteen, fifteen are still ruled by the Chiefs of Rajput clans or families, two of the other three belonging to Jat families and one to a Muhammadan dynasty. A sixteenth Rajput State is Shahpura which has no treaty with the Empire, and which differs from the others both as to its origin and as to the nature of its political connections. The Chief of Shahpura holds his lands by distinct grants from two different superiors, the Rana of Mewar and the Empire. The sixteen Rajput States may be arranged according to the different clans which founded them, and to which the ruling family of necessity belongs in the following manner:—

Clan.	Subdivision or sept.	State.
Rather	Jodhpur (Marwar). Bikaner. Kishangarh. Mewar (Udaipur). Banswara.
Seodia	Dangarpur. Partabgarh. Shahpura.
Chaquan	Hara	Bundi. Kotah.
Jadav	Deoria	Sirohi.
	Bhati	Karauli. Jaisalmer.
Kachhawaha	Naruka	Jaipur. Alwar.
Jhals	Jhalawar.

The small Chiefship of Khetri in the Shaikhawati district of Jaipur is held on a double tenure of the same kind as that of Shahpura; as the Chief holds one part of his territory, the pargana of Kot Putli, by a grant made on behalf of the British Government by Lord Lake in 1803 and subsequently confirmed as a free gift in perpetuity. On the eastern border of Rajputana, beyond the States of Bundi and Kotah, are seven estates called the seven Kotris held by seven Rajput families of the Hara clan which belong to a peculiar political arrangement*.

There are other minor Chiefs of a similar class in different parts of Rajputana, who claimed some kind of privileged status and separate jurisdiction under the ruling power of the State within which their lands are included. This claim is usually by virtue of having descended from a distant stock, or of having originally conquered and maintained their lands without aid or commission from the State's ruler, but on their own score and venture; they nevertheless pay tribute to the State's Chief and are subject to his general authority. Such are the Chiefs of Sikar in Jaipur, of Nimrana in Alwar, of Fatehgarh in Kishangarh (though he pays no tribute), and of Kushalgarh in Banswara, though the last-mentioned Chief (who also holds lands of Ratlam) has been withdrawn from direct subordination to Banswara. The Bhil Chiefs of the Mewar hill tracts belong to a slightly

different category, though they assert internal independence of Udaipur; and the Thakur of Lawa, a small feudatory, has, for peculiar reasons, been declared separate from Tonk, to which he was subordinate up to 1870. Besides these minor or mediatized Chiefships, there are other gradations of status and privilege; but their classification becomes indistinct as it descends, shading off into the great estate-holder and head of a branch family of the Chief's blood with high rank and formal hereditary privileges rather than separate political jurisdiction.

The remaining three States of the first class, not being under Rajput Chiefs, are of a different origin and growth. The State of Tonk was formed out of the convention which allowed the famous Amir Khan to hold certain lands which he possessed in 1817; it consists of six separate districts, of which three only are within the administrative province of Rajputana. The Jat States of Bharatpur and Dholpur are the other two; the first is governed by the descendant of the bold and adroit land-holders who raised themselves to the rank and power of territorial Chiefs during the confusion of the eighteenth century; the second, Dholpur, is the territory remaining with a family that had gained distinction earlier, though it first acquired political independence in the same century and under similar circumstances. But, whereas the Bharatpur Chief kept his territory intact, and even increased it during the contest between the Mahrattas and the English at the beginning of this century, the Dholpur Chief in the same period lost a great part of his acquisitions. These two States, lying as they do outside Central India, did not fall within the range of the treaties of 1817-18. These States, therefore, are governed each by a family of the Jat tribe, which gives to that particular tribe a sort of precedence and privilege in the State, but their constitution is by no means tribal in the meaning with which that word applies to the territory of a Rajput clan. In Tonk the descendant of Amir Khan is an autocratic Nawab of the ordinary Indian type.

It has been explained that the existing Rajput States trace their historic descent from the ancient tribal settlements in this part of India; and as they differ in origin from the great majority of States in other parts of the Empire, so do they in political constitution. A Rajput State, where its peculiar structure has been least modified, means the territory over which a particular clan or division of a clan claims dominion for its Chief and political predominance for itself by right of occupation or conquest. A Rajput Chief is the head of a clan which have for many centuries been lords of the soil, or of the greater part of it, lying within the State's limits, and, as a ruler, instead of being an absolute despot, he exercises a jurisdiction more or less limited over an aristocracy consisting principally of his kinsmen and connections, while in the cities and throughout the districts not within the estates of the great fief-holders his authority is absolute. In the Western States, where the original type is best preserved, the dominant clans are still much in the position which they took up on first entry upon the land; and there we find all the territory (with exceptions in favour of particular grantees) still parcelled out among the Rajputs, mainly among the branch families of the dominant clan and their offshoots. . . . All over the west it would be difficult to find a single important estate not held by a Rajput. The supreme governing authority in a Rajput State is, of course, in the hands of the hereditary Chief of the dominant clan, who is supposed to be the nearest legitimate descendant in direct male line from the founder of the State, according to the genealogy of the tribe. . . . But even primogeniture has been required to qualify up to a low standard of competency; and when direct heirs fail, the Chief may be chosen from any branch of the stock group, the choice sometimes going from one branch to another according to critical needs and circumstances. The right of adoption by a Rajput Chief of his successor according to law and customs, on failure of natural heirs, has been formally recognized by the British Government. . . . When the succession is disputed, the Imperial Government is often forced to step in and arbitrate and decide. The interior economy of a complete Rajput family has often suggested the analogy of feudalism, though in fact there are essential differences. There is, however, a chain of mutual authority and subordination which runs from the Chief by gradations downwards to the possessor of one or more villages. The lands are for the most part divided off and inherited among the branch families of the dominant clan, some considerable estates being held by families of a different clan who have come in by marriage or by anterior settlement in the country. Very large estates are held by the hereditary heads of the branch septs which have spread out from the main stock and by kindred families which are as boughs to the great branches. . . . These estates are owned and inherited by Chiefs, who much resemble the State Chief in miniature, where they are strong and independent. The relations of these minor Chiefs to the State Chief differ very much in different States; in the best preserved States of the west and south-west they exercise almost complete jurisdiction each within his own domain proper; and their obedience to any unusual command of the State Chief depends on his power to enforce it. They pay him certain dues or assessed contributions rated upon their income and regulated by immemorial custom; they are bound to render military service against the foreigner and against rebels, to make additional emergent contributions in war time; and their lands are usually rated at so many horsemen or footmen to be furnished yearly for the ordinary public service. The number of followers to be maintained may depend on the value of the land and upon the rank and consequence of the estate-holder. At every succession to an estate the heir is bound to do homage to the Chief and to pay a fine of some value—these acts being essential to entry into legal possession of his inheritance. He also pays some customary dues of a feudal nature and is bound to personal attendance at certain periods and occasions. In the States of the west, belonging to the Rathor and Sesodia clans, the domains of all the subordinate Chiefs are rated at a certain valuation of annual rent-roll; and for every thousand rupees a certain number of armed men

must be provided for the State's service. In some States this service has been commuted for cash payment, but the great land-holders have usually resisted this change, which obviously tends to increase the Chief's power and to lessen their own. Disobedience to a lawful summons or order involves sequestration of lands, if the Chief can enforce it; but it is rare that an estate is confiscated outright and annexed to Crown lands, as the whole federation of minor Chiefs would be against such an absorption if there were any practical alternative. So long as the minor Chiefs fulfil their customary obligations, they hold their estates on conditions as well founded and defined as those on which the ruling Chief governs his territory, and their tenure is often just as ancient, and their authority, within their own limits often as absolute.

In fact the system upon which the land is distributed among the branch families and other great hereditary land-holders, is the basis of the political constitution of a Rajput State and forms its characteristic distinction. And this system is not, speaking accurately, feudal, though it has grown into something very like feudalism. The tenure of the great clansmen involves military service and payment of financial aids, but its source is to be found in the original clan occupation of the lands and in the privileges of kinship and purity of descent from the original occupants or conquerors. The subordinate Chiefs really claim to be coparceners with the rulers in their right to dominion over the soil and to the fruits of it. Of course this constitutional principle has been much changed in practice in many of the States, especially since the Alahpuras were most exposed to the attacks of Mughal, Marhatta, and Pathan, the clan system has been much effaced politically, and some Chiefs have centralized their power so as to obtain almost absolute jurisdiction over the whole of their territories; moreover, the Rajputs are very few among the population of some of these States. In Kotah the clan system was almost extinguished by Zalim Singh, who brought the land mainly under direct fiscal management and substituted his own armed police for the feudal contingents. In Bundi some relations of the Chief still hold large grants, but without any independent jurisdiction. Bharatpur and Dholpur are Jat States in which the Chief's power is supreme, and in the Alahpuras the Government is of the ordinary Muhammadan type. So that, whereas in the north and west a ruling Chief would hardly break through the compact front which his clansmen could at once oppose to any serious political encroachment and has a dubious jurisdiction within the domains of his leading kinsmen, in the east and south a Chief has his State more or less directly under his own executive power and a people of whom his clansmen form a small part. In the small Eastern State of Karauli, however, the clan system is still vigorous.

Around and below the great minor Chiefs and families are the kinsfolk, who belong to the same sept of the clan, and who hold land of more or less extent, either independently of their head or on a sort of grant from him. In Western Rajputana there are large tracts of lands held by groups of Rajput proprietors, who represent a settlement anterior to, or at least coeval with, that of the dominant clan, which settlement may have been either that of an alien clan that has kept its lands undisturbed, or of a distinct sept belonging to the ruling clan. Some of the alien clans have been brought in later by marriage alliances or by having come as a contingent to aid the Chief of the country in some hard-fought war or distant expedition, services for which they received an allotment of land. The heads of these alien families often hold high rank in the State.

The administrative business of a State usually falls into several different departments which are under hereditary officials—a very important class, of which the members almost always belong to particular castes and families—rarely to a Rajput clan. In some States the highest offices belong by heritance to a great kinsman of the Chief; though these offices are apt to become honorary, as they have become in Europe and the real power gets into the hands of very acute instruments of the Chief's good pleasure. It is often imprudent to place much authority in the hands of a leading noble; nor are the Thakurs usually qualified for the transaction of affairs, while they would rather look down upon official duties unless accompanied by very substantial rank and influence. In fact, the condition of internal government in Rajputana much resembles what has passed in Europe, the ruler seeks to strengthen himself at the cost of the nobles, the nobles are on the watch against the encroachments of the ruler; and the officials are the astute men of business, the *gens de la robe* of Europe, expert in law and finance, whose aid in such times has always been so essential to the ruler. . . . As the tendency of all office in Rajputana is to become hereditary, and as the right of the children and relations of an official to be provided for in the public service is universally recognized, the Chief is always surrounded by a crowd of qualified claimants. . . . Several of the official families are descended from persons of the ruling commercial castes who accompanied the earliest immigration of the ruling Chiefs into the country. The great estate-holders, called the Thakurs, live most of the year in their forts on their own lands, and in the west they manage their own domains with little State interference, directing justice and collecting their taxes and rents. When some complainant has interest enough to put an official seriously taken up at headquarters, or when some disorder or deed of violence has occurred, the ruling Chief interferes vigorously, though the matter is usually settled by a fine or a present. Where the Thakurs are most independent, they go little to Court, though there is usually a fixed period when each man of rank is bound to attend on his Chief, and on great occasions they all assemble.

Where their separate status and power have been much reduced, they gravitate towards the level of privileged courtiers, whose places in the Chief's presence and at ceremonies are regulated by very minute etiquette. But a turbulent noble of the old school does not much enjoy a visit to Court, where there are usually long outstanding accounts to settle with astute officials; he goes there well attended by kinsfolk, and fences himself in his town house, where he occasionally stood a siege in the last generation, and was sometimes murdered. It may be said that all the internal disorders of Rajputana since 1818, which were serious and widespread, up to recent years, have been caused entirely by disputes between the ruling Chiefs and their nobles; the Chiefs striving to always depress and break down the power of the great kinsmen, the nobles being determined to restrict the strength of their ruler. The Mahratta invasion and usurpations had much diminished the strength of the State's ruler; on the other hand, the English supremacy is favourable to him, and the inclination of an English Government is naturally toward support of the central administration. Nor has the time of armed resistance by nobles to their Chief yet passed* away in the west and south-west, where a Thakur will still, if aggrieved, hold out as long as he can in the ancestral fort, and if the fort is made too hot for him, take to the wilds with his kinsmen and become an outlaw and leader of bauditti. Usually these proceedings end in compromise and reconciliation.

CHAPTER II.

RATHOR STATES.

[Jodhpur—Bikaner—Kishangarh.]

As mentioned in the last chapter, the original capital of the Rathor clan was Kannauj.

Origin of the Rathor States.

On the capture of this city by Shahab-ud-din in 1194 A.D., the dynasty, which according to tradition ruled fourteen centuries, was expelled, and Siahji, the grandson or nephew of Jai Chaud, the last Chief, started on a pilgrimage to Dwarka. On his way he halted at Pali in Marwar, where, having won the favour of the local Brahmans by repelling bands of marauders, he eventually settled. He and his descendants increased their lands and power at this place, until Chonda, the tenth in descent from Siahji, was strong enough in 1381 to acquire Mandor, then the chief town of Marwar, by marriage from its Parihar ruler. Chonda was succeeded by his son Ran Mal and his grandson Jodha, who in 1459 founded the city of Jodhpur, which has since been the capital of Marwar. From Rao Jodha's fourteen sons and twenty-three brothers are descended the Chiefs and the principal nobles of Marwar, Bikaner and Jhabua, and by them and their followers the dominion of the Rathors was established throughout the greater part of the territories now comprised in these States. From Raja Udai Singh (1583-91), the sixth in succession from Jodha, are descended the Chiefs of Kishangarh in Rajputana and of Ratlam and Sitamau in Central India, and from Maharaja Ajit Singh, the great-great-grandson of Udai Singh (1679-1724), are sprung the ruling families of Idar and Ahmednagar in Gujrat.

JODHPUR.

The present Chief of Marwar (Jodhpur) is His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja-Dhiraj Maharaja Sri Sumer Singh Bahadur, the head of the Rathor Clan. Born at Jodhpur on the 14th January, 1888, he succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., on the 6th April, 1911. His Highness is a minor. His great-grandfather Maharaja Takht Singh, Chief of Ahmednagar, had obtained the Chiefship of Marwar by the choice of his predecessor Maharaja Man Singh. On the succession of Maharaja Takht Singh, Ahmednagar was transferred to the Chief of Idar from which State it had been separated in 1784.

The late Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh was married to the sister of the Maharao Raja of Bundi from whom he had 3 sons: (1) His Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur, (2) Maharaj Umed Singh, born 8th July, 1903, and (3) Maharaj Ajit Singh, born 1st May, 1907. There is no issue from His late Highness' marriage to the daughter of His Highness the present Maharana of Udaipur.

His Highness has two sisters who were born respectively on 7th December, 1899, and 15th February, 1901.

The Maharaja has two brothers named above and two grand uncles: viz., (i) Maharaja Dhiraj Major General Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.,

Near relatives.

A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor; Regent and President of the Regency Council. He was born in 1815. He is an Honorary Major-General in His Majesty's army, an Honorary Colonel of Poona Horse and Honorary Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps. He was specially deputed to accompany His Majesty when he toured through India as Prince of Wales. From 1878 to 1902, he was Musahib Ala (Chief Minister) of Marwar, a period which is marked by the introduction of many a beneficent reform of far-reaching character, such as the extension of railway communication, construction of large irrigation tanks and suppression of heinous crime, organization of the Courts of Justice, the introduction of forest conservancy, and the placing of the finances on a sound basis. In 1880 he accompanied the Mission to Afghanistan and in recognition of his services was appointed a Companion of the Star of India. He was promoted to a Knight Commander of the Order on 1st January 1886, and has thrice visited England. First, on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee in 1887; again, ten years later, on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Diamond Jubilee when he was created Grand Commander of the Star of India. The degree of LL.D. was also conferred on him by the University of Cambridge. He served on the staff of the Generals Elles and Sir William Lockhart in the Mohmand and Tirah Campaigns (in the latter of which he was wounded), when he was favourably noticed in despatches; and was appointed a C.B., and an Honorary Colonel in the British army. He was also awarded the Frontier Medal with two clasps. In 1900-01, he again served in China and on his return in August, 1901, was appointed a K.C.B. He became Maharaja of Idar in 1902, where he received an addition of 2 guns to his personal salute.

On the demise of his nephew, Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh, in March, 1911, he abdicated the Idar State in favour of his adopted son, Maharaj Kuar Danlat Singh, at a great personal sacrifice, in order to become the Regent of the Jodhpur State so as to see those schemes

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IN

RAJPUTANA

FOURTH EDITION



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mature which he had inaugurated while Chief Minister of Jodhpur. The Supreme Government allowed him to retain the title of Maharaja Bahadar and a personal salute of 17 guns so long as he is the Regent of Jodhpur State. He visited England for the third time on the Coronation of His Majesty King George the Fifth, when the Oxford University conferred on him an honorary degree of D.C.L. At the Delhi Darbar (1911), His Majesty was pleased to create him a G.C.V.O.

(ii) Another grand-uncle of His Highness is Maharaj Zalim Singh, who was born in 1865, was educated at the Mayo College, and held the appointment of Assistant Musahib Ala until 1902. On the reversion of Colonel Loch in 1893, the Customs and Boundary Departments were specially placed under his charge. He held charge thereof till July, 1903, when the Customs' revenues were leased out, and the boundary work had also been completed. He is now the Senior Member (Vice-President) of the Regency Council. He enjoys a jagir of 8 villages with an annual income of Rs. 38,000 besides a salary of Rs. 18,000 per annum. Has been to England in 1912, where His Majesty the King-Emperor granted him an audience. He has four sons: Kunwars Guman Singh, Bijai Singh, Hanwant Singh and Gaj Singh. The eldest is a companion to His Highness the Maharaja in England, and the youngest is a Squadron Commander in Sardar Risala. Hanwant Singh is studying in England, and Bijai Singh is at Jodhpur.

Of the Maharaja's deceased grand-uncles, (a) Maharaj Zorawar Singh has left three sons:—

(1) Maharaj Fateh Singh is the eldest. Born August, 1862, was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. Held charge of the Powlett Nobles School for some years. Is now the Military Member of the State Council. Holds a jagir with an annual income of Rs. 24,000 besides a salary of Rs. 10,800 per annum.

(2) Maharaj Sher Singh. Was born in 1876. Joined Sardar Risala in 1891. In 1897 he was Squadron Commander of the Reserve Brigade of Tirah Expeditionary Field Force. In 1901, he was appointed Commanding Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Sardar Risala. Represented the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers at His Majesty the King-Emperor's London Coronation in 1911, and commanded the Jodhpur Lancers at the Delhi Coronation Darbar of 1911. Was appointed an honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy in January, 1912.

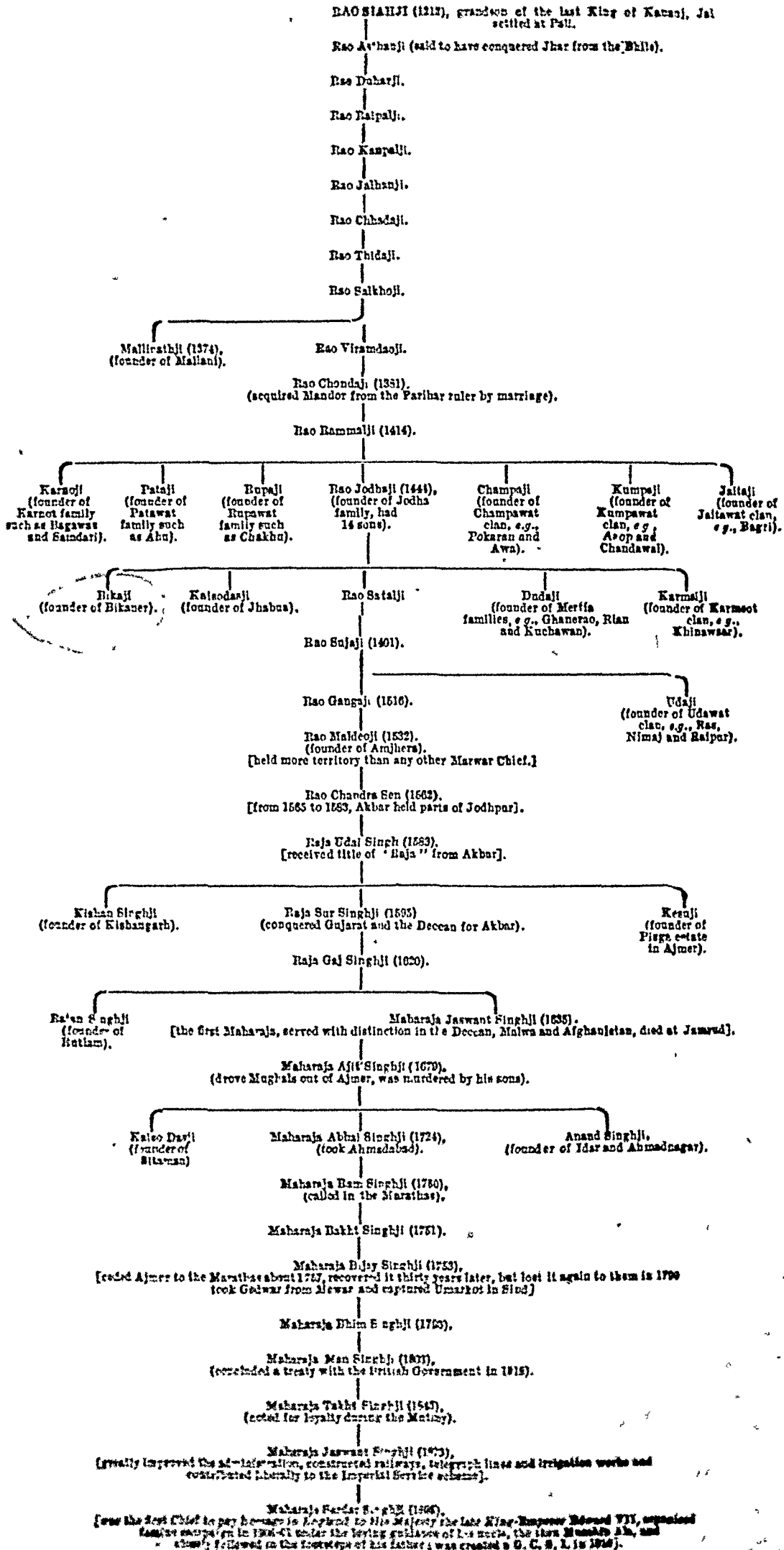
(3) Maharaj Akhai Singh was born in 1879; and educated at the Nobles' School, Jodhpur. Joined the Sardar Risala as a Commissioned Officer on the 10th January, 1899. In 1900, he accompanied the China Expeditionary Force as a Staff Officer to His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur. Was appointed an Attaché to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in 1911.

(b) Maharaj Kishore Singh has left one son, Arjun Singh [who, born in 1876, is styled Maharaj, holds 4 villages on the *jiwka* tenure], and (c) Maharaj Bhopal Singh has left three sons: (1) Maharaj Daulat Singh, who is (and was formerly) Commander-in-Chief of Marwar forces) now Maharaja of Idar; (2) Maharaj Ratan Singh, who is in charge of Infantry and has a jagir of 5 villages with an annual revenue of about Rs. 20,000; and (3) Maharaj Kishan Singh.

The Maharaja has two illegitimate uncles, Sawai Singh and Tej Singh and numerous illegitimate grand-uncles and uncles, all of whom are known by the title of Rao Raja.

The ruling family most closely connected with the Chief of Marwar is that of Idar, which was allotted to Rai Singh and Umed Singh, the younger sons of Maharaj Abhai Singh after which come, in the order named, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau, Jhabua. The following States are also connected by marriage with Jodhpur, viz., Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Narsingharh, Rewah, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Jamanagar and Bhuj.

The following table shows the descent of the Chief and of the most important connected families:—



II.—The leading men of Marwar fall into three classes: (1) the members of the ruling family who are known as Rajwis, (2) the hereditary nobles called Sardars, and (3) the chief officials or Muteaddis. Of these, the first class has already been mentioned.

The hereditary nobles of distinction are styled Tazimi Sardars, that is, nobles who are entitled to the honour of recognition by the Chief in Darbar. They are 144 in number, of whom 122 are Rathors descended from the ruling stock, and 22 are connections by marriage belonging to other clans, such as Bhatias, Ranawats, Kuchwas, Chauhans and Deoras. These last are known as Ganayats.

The Tazimi Sardars are again subdivided according to the degree of recognition which they are entitled to receive. Eighty-six (mostly Rathors) belong to the first division, including twelve Rathors who are known as Sarayats from their position in Darbar, and are held superior to the rest. The whole of the first class receive *dohri* (i.e., double) *tazim*, the Chief rising at their arrival and departure, and giving the *hath-ka-kurab*. On the arrival in Darbar of a noble of this rank, the Maharaja stands up, the Sardar places his sword in front of him, bows and touches the hem of the Chief's garment. The Chief acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder and drawing it back to his chest.

In the second division are comprised forty-five Rajputs (chiefly Rathors) who are also entitled to the *dohri tazim*, but instead of the *hath-ka-kurab* receive only the *banh pusao*, that is to say, the Chief after touching the Sardar's shoulder omits to draw his hand back to his chest. Thirteen Sardars receive only the single *tazim*, that is, the Chief rises on their arrival only.

The *Jagirs* of Marwar are all of more recent origin than the State. There is, however, a class of landholders, known as *Bhumias*, who differ from the nobles in that they pay a contribution towards the cost of the army (*fanjbat*) and are not liable to military service. The *Bhumichara* tenure prevails throughout Mallani and is common in the parganas of Sanchor and Jalor. The chief of these *Bhumias*' estates were founded before the Rathor conquest.

In the case of all the *jagir* estates succession is by primogeniture, whereas in *Bhumichara* villages the rule of gavel kind is followed. The *jagirdars* pay to the Darbar an annual cess known as *rekh*, which is supposed to be 8 per cent of the annual income. Military service is rendered at the rate of one horseman for each thousand rupees of revenue, and one camel *sowar* and footman for each Rs. 750 and Rs. 500, respectively. In some cases this military service has been commuted for cash payments at the rate of Rs. 144 per horseman, and Rs. 72 per footman, two footmen being equal to one horse. In times of emergency the *Jagirdars* are bound to serve the Darbar at their own expense with all their followers. The Thakur of Pokaran holds the office of *Pradhan*, by virtue of which he attests all grants of lands and villages made by the Darbar and is entitled to a seat on the *khawas*, i.e., behind the Maharaja on an elephant on all estate occasions. As emolument for this post he holds two villages, Manjal and Dundara. Two other magnates, though not office-bearers, perform hereditary duties. The Thakur of Bagri marks the forehead of the new Chief on his installation with blood drawn from his own thumb and binds on the Chief's sword, and the Barath of the village of Mundiar invokes blessings at the weddings and installation of a Chief, in return for which service he receives from the Darbar a robe of honour and an elephant.

III.—The following nobles are entitled by their position to separate notice:—

(1) Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokaran is a Rathor of the Champawat sept descended from a brother of Rao Jodha. The family, which was originally settled at Bhinmal, came to Pokaran in the time of Maharaja Abhai Singh. The estate is situated some 90 miles north-west of Jodhpur, and comprises one hundred villages, yielding an annual income of about a lakh of rupees. It may, however, be noted that some of these villages, though entered in the *patta* of the estate, do not belong to the Thakurate. Thakur Mangal Singh was a son of the Thakur of Daspan, and was adopted by the late Thakur of Pokaran. He was born in 1869, was educated at the Mayo College, has passed the Allahabad University Entrance Examination, and is now a Member of the Regency Council for Public Works Department and the *Pradhan* of the State. He succeeded to the estate in 1877, and has four sons: Chain Singh, M.A., LL.B., Sukh Singh, Kushal Singh and Ganga Singh. For his good services to the State he holds the title of Rao Bahadur from the Supreme Government.

(2) Thakur Omed Singh of Nimaj, a descendant of Rao Suja, through the latter's son, Uda, holds an estate of eleven villages situated about 60 miles south-east of Jodhpur, and yielding an income of about Rs. 70,000 a year. The Thakur, who was born in 1909, succeeded his father Prithwi Singh in March 1913. The present Thakur is minor. His nearest relations are members of the Ramgarh, Morra, and Agewa families.

(3) Thakur Chain Singh of Asop, a descendant of Kumpa, a brother of Rao Jodha, holds an estate some 50 miles north-east of Jodhpur, consisting of seven villages yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 30,000. The Thakur, who was born in 1861, is a son of Thakur Daulat Singh of Barni, and was adopted by his cousin, Thakur Sheonath Singh. He succeeded to the estate in 1873. He has one son, Fateh Singh (born 1883), and two brothers, Bhairon Singh and Zorawar Singh.

(4) Thakur Bijai Singh of Rian, a Rathor of the Mertia clan, holds eight villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 36,000. The Thakur, who was born in 1872, succeeded his father Thakur Gambhir Singh in 1878. He was educated at the Mayo College, and is now a Member of the Consultative Council and a Judge of the Chief Court, Marwar.

He has one brother, Fateh Singh, and four uncles, Lachman Singh, Bhagwat Singh, Mui Singh and Kirmal Singh. The families of Bikharnia, Bijathal and Dabri are closely connected with Rian.

(5) **Thakur Nahar Singh of Awa**, a Champawat Rathor, holds an estate of fifteen villages situated south-east of Jodhpur, and yielding about Rs. 30,000 a year. Born in 1903, the Thakur succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Thakur Pratap Singh, in 1909. The families of Lambia and Rohat are closely connected with Awa.

(6) **Thakur Nathu Singh of Ras**, a Rathor, descended through Udaji from Rao Suja. He was born on the 3rd October 1892, and was permitted to succeed to the Ras Thikana on the 3rd April, 1908. He holds an estate of 17 villages situated 70 miles east of Jodhpur, yielding about Rs. 60,000 a year. Two villages with an income of about Rs. 2,500 have been assigned to the uncle of the late Thakur Fateh Singh.

(7) **Thakur Govind Singh of Raipur** is also descended from Udaji. His estate consists of 37½ villages lying 64 miles east of Jodhpur, and yielding an annual income of about Rs. 66,000. Three of the villages have been assigned for the maintenance of the late Thakur's brothers, and three more to servants of the estate as a reward for good service. Govind Singh, who was born in 1903, is the nephew and adopted son of the late Thakur Hari Singh, whom he succeeded in 1909. His nearest relations are his uncles, Zorawar Singh, and Sohan Singh, and his cousins, Seodan Singh, and Guman Singh. The families of Rampura, Lilamba and Milawas are closely connected with Raipur.

(8) **Thakur Fateh Singh of Kherwa**, a Rathor, descended from Rao Jodha, the founder of the State. He owns an estate of eleven villages lying 50 miles south-east of Jodhpur, and yielding an annual income of about Rs. 30,000. He was born in 1887, and succeeded his father in the following year. The late Thakur Lachman Singh, whose services in the Mutiny gained him the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government, was, like his predecessor, Thakur Samant Singh, a member of the Marwar Council. Fateh Singh, who has no near relatives, is connected with the families of Balara, Butis and Babra.

(9) **Thakur Devi Singh of Bhadravan**, a descendant of Rao Jodha, was born in 1902 and succeeded the late Thakur Sheodan Singh in 1906. His estate of 27 villages, situated some 50 miles south of Jodhpur, yields an annual income of about Rs. 45,000.

(10) **Thakur Bhopal Singh of Agewa** is the younger brother of the late Thakur of Ras. He was born in 1874, and was adopted by the late Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of Agewa, whom he succeeded in 1897. The estate consists of three villages situated some 56 miles to the east of Jodhpur, and is worth about Rs. 12,000 a year. The Thakur is connected with the families of Ras, Nimaj, Morra and Lambian.

(11) **Thakur Arjun Singh of Kantalia** is a Kumpawat Rathor, descended from a brother of Rao Jodha. His estate consists of 12 villages, yielding some Rs. 16,000 a year. The Thakur was born in 1861, and succeeded the late Thakur Gobardhan Singh by adoption in 1886. His original family was that of Dudor. His nearest relation is Jawahir Singh of Sardarpura, and he is connected with the Asop and Chandawal families.

(12) **Thakur Amar Singh of Alniawas** is a Mertia Rathor, descended from Duda, a son of Jodha. The estate consists of four villages 80 miles east of Jodhpur, and yielding about Rs. 11,000 a year. The Thakur, who was born in 1899, belonged originally to the Jalsu family, and succeeded to the estate by adoption in 1908. His nearest relative is his uncle Pirdanji, and the Jagirdars of Jalsu and Rian are his nearest connections.

The twelve Sardars abovementioned are all Sarayats. None of them hold any estate or office under the British Government.

There are two more Thakurs and one officer who deserve notice, namely:—

(1) **Thakur Sher Singh of Kuchawan**, a Mertia Rathor, descended from Thakur Zalim Singh (who received the estate from Maharaja Abhai Singh in or about 1727). The estate consists of villages situated in different districts in the north-east of Jodhpur, and yielding an annual income of about Rs. 50,000. The Thakur was born in 1836. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 28th May 1900. His son, Kunwar Bhagh Singh, was born in 1859, and was educated at the Mayo College; he has also two grandsons, Nahar Singh and Umed Singh, the latter of whom has succeeded to the estate of Panchota. The Thakur's father was Rao Bahadur Kesri Singh, C.I.E., who died in 1890. The family is connected with Dodiara, Lapolai and Nimbi.

(2) **Thakur Sheonath Singh of Bera**, a Sesodia Rajput of the Ranawat clan. The estate consists of 12 villages situated some 90 miles to the south-east of Jodhpur, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 15,000. The Thakur was born in 1869. His son, Prithwi Singh, was born in 1894. The Thakur was for many years Jodhpur Residency Vakil and also Jagir Bakhshi. He is now Superintendent of the *Tamil* Department, which deals with the execution of decrees; has now again been appointed Jagir Bakhshi. For his good services to the State, the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him at the last Coronation Darbar. He married the only legitimate daughter of Honorary Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh of Idar.

(3) **Rai Sahib Pandit Shyam Behari Misra, B.A.**, Revenue Member of Council of Regency, is the only son of the late Rai Sahib Pandit Kishan Lal Misra, Advocate, High

Court, Allahabad, Honorary Magistrate of Pertabgarh. Was born in 1865 and belongs to an ancient Vaid family of Bareilly who held grants from the Moghul emperors. Is a landholder of Pertabgarh and is a Member of the Royal Society of Arts, London. Since June 1911 his services were lent to Jodhpur Darbar as Revenue Member of Council. Received a certificate for services during the famine of 1896-97 in the Allahabad and Farrukhabad districts and the title of "Rai Sahib" on the occasion of the last Coronation Darbar. Receives an annual salary of Rs. 8,400. * * * * *

The following are the old Mutsaddis :—

- (1) Singhi Bach Raj.
- (2) Singhi Kishan Raj.
- (3) Ras Madho Singh.
- (4) Bhandari Hanwat Chand.
- (5) Muta Chand Mal.
- (6) Joshi Gulraj.
- (7) Muta Bakhtawar Mal.

BIKANER.

The Chief of the Bikaner State is Colonel His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Raj Rajeswar Narendra Shiromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

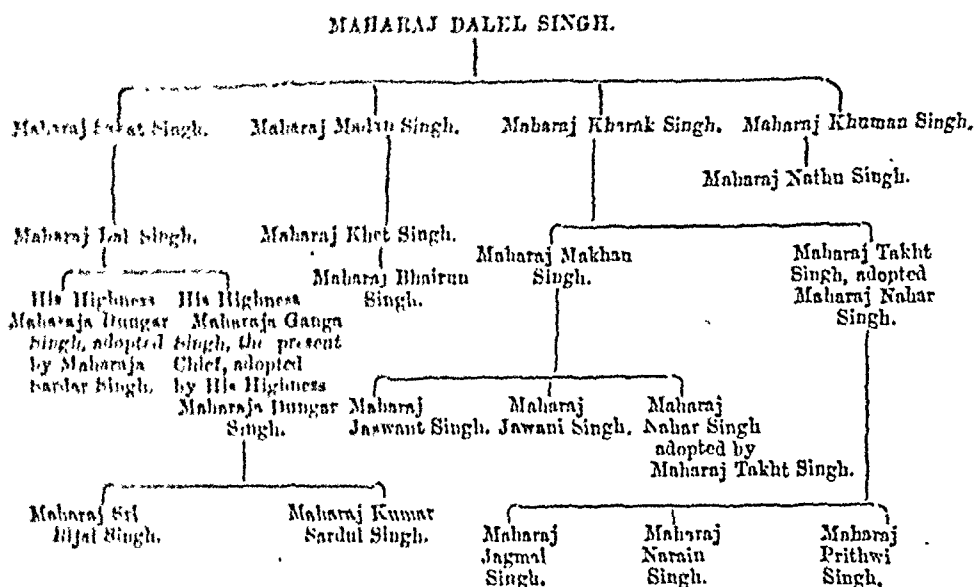
Chief.

A.D.C., LL.D. His Highness, who was born at Bikaner on the 3rd October 1880, is a Rathor Rajput and is the adopted son of his elder half-brother, the late Maharaja Dungar Singh. The natural father of both the late and present Chiefs was Maharaj Lal Singh, a descendant of Maharaja Gaj Singh, who ruled Bikaner from A.D. 1745 to 1788. The eldest branch and a younger branch of Maharaja Gaj Singh's descendant occupied the *gaddi* until the death of Maharaja Sardar Singh, the immediate predecessor and adoptive father of Maharaja Dungar Singh. Maharaja Ganga Singh succeeded to the Chiefship on the 31st August, 1887. He was married to the daughter of His Highness the Maharawat of Partabgarh, who died on the 19th August, 1906. By her he has one son, Maharaj Kumar Sri Sardul Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 7th September, 1902, and is the heir-apparent of Bikaner; and one daughter who was born on the 1st July 1899.

Relatives.

His Highness has also married the daughter of Thakur Sultan Singh, brother of Rao Bahadur Raja Jeoraj Singh of Reri in Bikaner, and of the Thakur of Bhawad in Marwar. Subsequent to the death of his first Maharani, His Highness, for reasons of State, also married on the 3rd May, 1908, the daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh, Tazimi Pattadar of Bikamkore in Marwar by whom Maharaj Sri Bijay Singh Bahadur was born on the 29th March, 1909, who has been adopted as the son and successor of the late Maharaj Sri Lal Singhji Bahadur, father of the present Maharajah and granted a separate *jagir*. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th December, 1898, and took an active part in the Famine Relief operations of 1899-1900, for which he received the Kaiser-i-Hind decoration of the 1st class. On 13th June, 1900, he was gazetted an Honorary Major in the Indian Army and attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 25th June, 1909. He took part in the China Campaign, where he proceeded in August, 1900, in command of his Imperial Service Regiment, and returned in December. In recognition of these services His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. His Highness was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when he went to England to attend the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness received the title of K.C.S.I. on the occasion of the birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor in June, 1904, and the title of G.C.I.E. on New Year's day of January, 1907. On 3rd June, 1910, on the accession to the throne of His Majesty King George V, His Highness was promoted to the rank of a Colonel on being made an A.D.C. to His Majesty. In May, 1911, His Highness was invited to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George V in England, while there, on 4th June, the University of Cambridge conferred the Honorary degree of LL.D. on His Highness. In December, 1911, on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi, His Highness

was created a G.C.S.I. His nearest relations are his second cousins, the descendants of Maharaj Dabul Singh, a grandson of Maharaja Gaj Singh. Their relationship stands thus :—



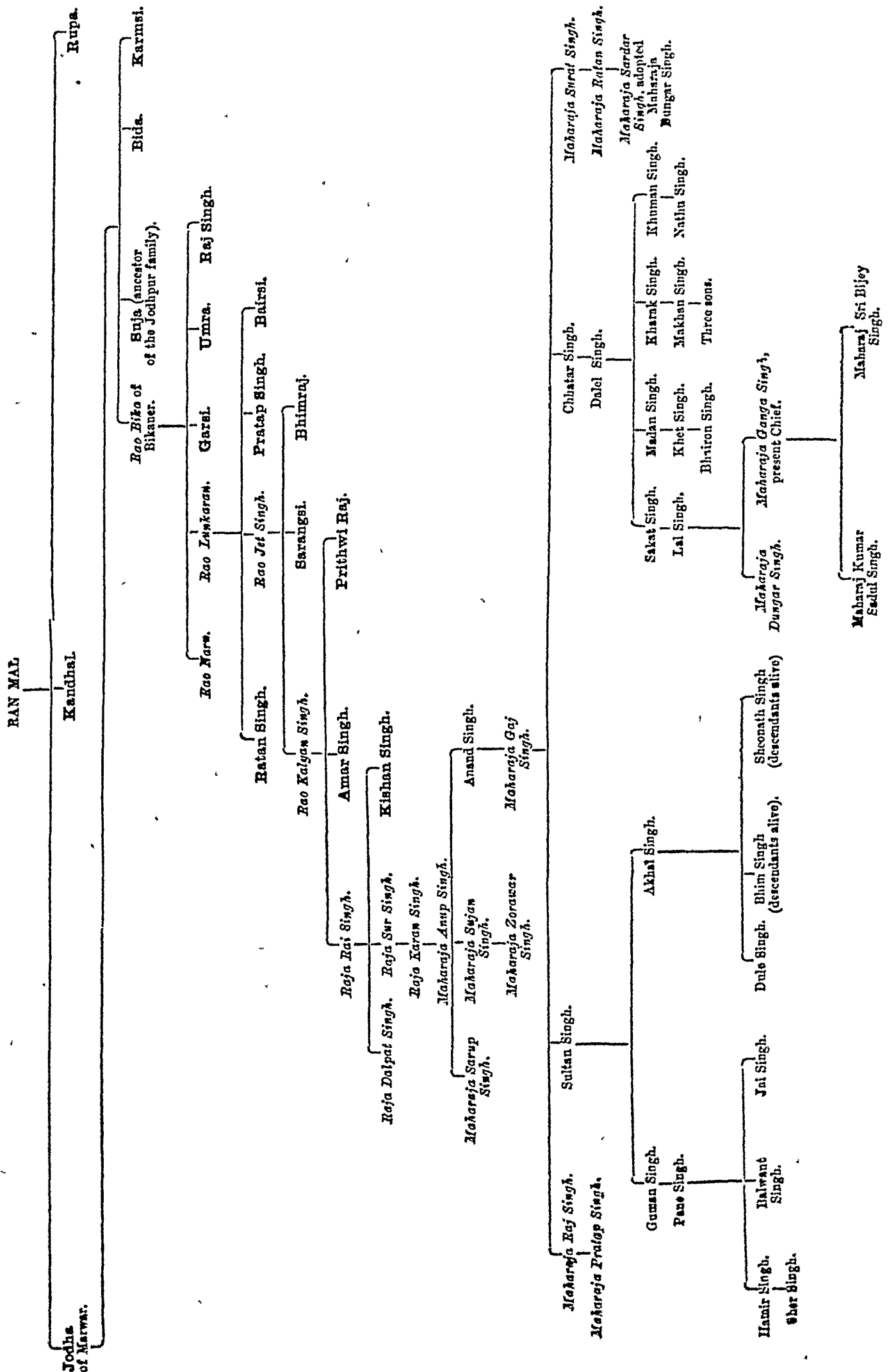
On the outbreak of the war, His Highness the Maharaja offered his personal services. They having been accepted His Highness proceeded on active service on the 2nd September, 1914. His Highness was appointed to the Head Quarters Staff of the 7th (Meerut) Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force and early in December was transferred to the Staff of Field-Marshal Sir John French, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the field. His Highness returned to the Capital on the 24th February, 1915, owing to the serious illness of his daughter Sri Maharaj Kumari who died on the 31st July 1915.

From the above genealogical tree it will be seen that after his sons, the Maharaj Kumar the Chief's nearest relation is Maharaj Sri Bhairun Singh Bahadur, born in the year 1897. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was appointed Senior Member of the State Council and Secretary for the Political and Foreign Department, Mahkma Khas, and Personal Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. He is now the Vice-President of the State Council and Political Member. He holds the *patta* of Kharda. The title of C.S.I. was conferred upon him on the 1st January, 1909.

Maharaj Sri Jagmal Singh, son of the late Maharaj Sri Nahar Singh, is a Deorhiraia Rajpi and a near relation of the Ruling Chief. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, whence he passed the Diploma Examination. He is Secretary in the Political Department, Mahkma Khas. He has two brothers, Maharaj Sri Narain Singh and Maharaj Sri Prithi Singh, who are being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and three sons Raj Kumars Kichow Singh and Tej Singh and Mohan Singh. He holds the Patta of Khilerian.

After these, the nearest relatives are descendants of Maharaja Gaj Singh through other lines. These are numerous. The present Chief is the fourteenth in descent from Rao Bika, the founder of the State, the fifteenth in descent from Rao Jodha of Jodhpur, and the twenty-first occupant of the Bikaner *gaddi*. The only important connections by marriage which have

Marriages.



NOTE.—The names in Italics are those of Ruling Chiefs. The names in antique are those of persons whose descendants are numerous and of some importance in the State.

The conquest of the State was commenced in 1465 by Bika, son of Rao Jodha of Marwar,

Historical outline.

and was carried out mainly by him, his brother Bida, and his uncle Kandhal. Rao Bika founded Bikaner city in 1488. Owing to combinations formed against them by disaffected Thakurs and external enemies, Bika's immediate successors had, until Rao Kalyan Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1541, much difficulty in keeping their hold on the territory which he (Bika) had overrun. Kalyan Singh's efforts to consolidate his dominions were successful, and he left the State in good order to his son Rao Rai Singh. This Chief realized the advantage which would accrue to him from securing the support of the rulers of Delhi, and accordingly did homage at Nagaur to the Emperor Akbar, by whom he was employed in Gujarat and the Deccan. In return for his services he received the title of Raja and a grant of fifty-two *parganas* in which were comprised not only the whole of the present Bikaner State, but certain territories which are now included in Jodhpur and the Punjab, as well as a *jagir* in Gujarat. His grandson and great-grandson, Raja Karan Singh (A. D. 1631-69) and Raja Anup Singh (A. D. 1660-98) were also generals of note. The former was long employed in the Deccan, where he died and where he received from the Mughals the grant of a *jagir* situated in what is now the Nizam's territory. This *jagir* was held by the Bikaner Chiefs till the 12th February 1904, when the villages were made over to the British Government for the extension of the Aurangabad Cantonment in return for full civil and criminal jurisdiction over villages Babalwas and Rattakhera in the Punjab, and Rs. 25,000 in cash. Of these villages, Babalwas was transferred to the Bikaner Darbar's jurisdiction on the 20th June 1905, and Rattakhera on the 15th August 1906. The title of Maharaja was conferred on Anup Singh by the Emperor Aurangzeb in recognition of the services rendered by him at the siege of Golconda. The present titles of the Bikaner Chiefs were conferred by the Emperor Shah Alam on Maharaja Gaj Singh in 1752.

The first intercourse that is known to have taken place between the British Government and Bikaner occurred in 1808, when Maharaja Surat Singh applied for protection against attacks from Jodhpur. This request was refused, but a prayer for help was granted in 1818 on the occurrence of an insurrection headed by the Thakur of Churu and supported from outside. A formal treaty was then signed with the Government of the Marquis of Hastings, by which the integrity of Bikaner was guaranteed and the Chief undertook to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and to form no connection with other Chiefs or States. Since that time, though there have been occasional internal difficulties, external troubles have ceased. During the Mutiny of 1857 the State rendered loyal service to the Supreme Government, and was rewarded in 1861 by the transfer to it, from the Sirsa district, of the *pargana* of Tibi, of which the Darbar had previously claimed possession.

Maharaja Surat Singh took his seat on the *gaddi* in the year 1788, and was succeeded in 1828 by his eldest son Maharaja Ratan Singh, who died in 1851. His son and successor, Maharaja Sardar Singh, ruled till his death in 1872, when he was succeeded by his adopted son Maharaja Dungar Singh. The present Chief is the adopted son of Maharaja Dungar Singh.

The leading men of the State are either hereditary nobles, hereditary office-bearers or imported officials. Of these, the first class falls into four divisions: (1) descendants of families which were in Bikaner before the Rathor invasion at the end of the fifteenth century; (2) descendants of Bika, the first Chief or of one of his uncles or brothers; (3) descendants of later Chiefs; and (4) descendants of persons related by marriage to former Chiefs. The western and northern portions of the State were held at the arrival of the Rathors by Bhatīs, who had wrested them in former times from the Pramaras or Ponwars. There are at present some families of Ponwar Rajputs in the State, but these are of later origin and not of much importance. The older families are all extinct. One of the first acts of Rao Bika was to secure the neutrality of the Bhatīs by marrying the daughter of their leading Chief, Rao Shekha of Pugal. The Bhatīs were subsequently stripped of a great portion of their possessions including the stronghold of Bhatner. They now hold only fifty-nine villages, of which thirty-one belong to the Rao of Pugal. The other leading Bhatīs are the Thakur of Bithnok, the Rawat of Jaimalsar, and the Thakurs of Kharbara and Sattasar but none of them has much influence. A daughter of the late Thakur of Sattasar was married to Maharaja Dungar Singh and is now the senior dowager Maharani. The largest estates are at present in the hands of members of the second and third divisions, namely, descendants of Rao Bika, of his uncles or his brothers or of subsequent Chiefs. The most important of them is the Pattedar of Mahajan, a descendant of Ratan Singh, a son of Rao Lunkaran. Next to him come the Rawat of Rawatsar, who is descended from Rao Bika's uncle Kandhal, and the Thakur of Bhukarka, a descendant of Rao Jet Singh, who hold respectively 29 and 33 villages. These, together with the Thakur of Bidasar are known as *Sarayats* or 1st grade Pattadars. The next largest estates are those of Jasana and Sidmukh with twenty-five and eighteen villages, respectively, held by the Sarangot descendants of Rao Jet Singh; Sankhu, with twenty-four villages held by Kishansinghot descendants of Raja Rai Singh; and Rajpura, with 17 villages of which the Thakur is descended from Rao Jet Singh through the latter's son Baim Raj. The descendants of Rao Bika's brother Bida, known as *Bidawats*, hold what is termed the Bidawat territory near Sujangarh, which formerly belonged to the Mober Rajputs. None of their estates are of great extent, the largest, Bidasar, comprising

only twelve villages of which one, Momasar, has recently been permanently confiscated for the disloyal and seditious acts of the late *Pattadar* against the State.

At the beginning of the last century the principal land-holders of the State were the Thakur of Mahajan who, though shorn of a considerable portion of his possessions, is still the premier noble of Bikaner, and the Thakurs of Churu and Bhadra. The two latter were descendants of Kandhal of the Banirot and Saindasot lines, and their estates consisted of about eighty and a hundred villages respectively. The Banirots were expelled from Churu by Maharaja Surat Singh in 1818, and the Saindasots from Bhadra in 1816 after long-continued struggles with the Darbar. The heads of both families received a few villages by way of maintenance, and are still looked up to as persons of importance. In the third division, also are comprised the descendants of Maharaja Gaj Singh, who are known as Rajwis and hold some twenty-two villages. These persons are very numerous and their rank entitles them to notice, but they are greatly hampered by debt and are not of any political importance. The most noteworthy of them in recent years was Maharaj Lal Singh, who was for some time President of Maharaja Dungar Singh's Council, and who was the father of that Chief and of his brother, the present Chief. About thirty villages are held by members of the fourth division who are known as Parsangis. These are also individually unimportant.

The hereditary nobles are distinguished among themselves by their respective positions in Darbar and by the possession of the greater or lesser *tazim*, eighty-nine enjoying the latter and twenty-nine the former honour. Succession among the *tazimi pattadars** is by primogeniture, and though in some branches partition used to take place, this is no longer the case. As a rule, a grant of villages or of land for cultivation is made to the younger sons. Some villages, and especially those held by Rajwis, are exempt from the payment of revenue. The rest pay revenue, which varies in amount in different estates, but is generally about one-third of the income. Originally this liability took the form of providing fighting men for the Chiefs,—cavalry in the case of the larger estates, and camelmen or footmen in that of the smaller. The obligation has now in all cases been commuted for a money payment. All *pattadars* on succeeding to their estates pay one year's revenue as *nazarana* (fee on succession) to the Darbar. They also pay *neota* on a change in the Chiefship, as well as various other occasional charges. In return they receive from the Darbar gifts (*rijbakhshish*) when marriages and funerals take place in their own families. Both the *neota* and *rijbakhshish* were till recently of uncertain amount, depending on the pleasure of the Chief and the strength of the Thakur. On the accession of the present Chief, the Council of Regency found it necessary to lay down a definite scale in both cases for its own guidance during the minority. What has been said above in regard to the Pugal, Mahajan, Churu, and Bhadra estates shows how the Darbar has in the course of continued struggles with the leading nobles strengthened its own position and weakened theirs. Colonel Powlett in his Gazetteer has expressed his opinion that there is no State in Rajputana in which the old feudal tenure has so nearly passed away and the power of the Chief is so absolute as in Bikaner. It has thus come about that no single noble is in a position to resist or even very seriously trouble the Darbar, though as lately as 1884 a combination of several rendered it necessary to send a brigade from Nasirabad to restore order. None of the nobles of Bikaner holds any estate from the British Government.

The hereditary office-bearers are the descendants of the men who accompanied Rao Bika from Jodhpur or of those who were introduced by subsequent Chiefs. Rao Bika's principal companions were Mehta Lal Singh and Lakhani Baid, Bar Singh Bachhawat, Baga Mushraf, Gopal Bararia, Salaji Rathi, Napa Sankhla, and Bela Parihar. The Baidas have frequently held the highest offices in the State, such as those of Diwan and Wakil, and have received much honour from the Darbar. Thakursi Baid was Diwan in the time of Raja Rai Singh and was subsequently Governor of Bhatner fort. His descendant, Hindu Mal, was Wakil at Delhi in 1833, and received from Maharaja Ratan Singh the title of Maharao, which is still held by the head of the family. Members of the family held the office of Diwan under Maharajas Surat Singh, Ratan Singh, Sardar Singh, and Dungar Singh.

The descendants of Bar Singh Bachhawat rose to considerable importance, but were exterminated by Raja Sur Singh (1613-31), with the exception of one boy, who was absent with his mother's family at Udaipur.

Salaji Rathi's descendants hold at present several minor posts. One held the office of *lekhan* (writer of grants) under Raja Rai Singh, and his son Kalyan Das was Diwan to Raja Sur Singh. Mehta Makan Rai of the same family was Diwan to Maharaja Anup Singh, and Ram Lal Dwarkani to Maharaja Sardar Singh. The descendants of Napa Sankhla held the post of *Kiladar* (Castellan) of Bikaner till the time of Raja Sur Singh, whose displeasure they incurred. Many of them were killed and the rest fled to Marwar. Bela Parihar was the founder of a numerous family, of which two branches have been continuously employed, the first in the care of the Raj horses and the other in personal attendance on the Chiefs. They are known as Sahnis and Parihars respectively.

When Raja Rai Singh went to Jaisalmer in 1595 to marry the daughter of the Rawal, he brought back with him two officials of note, Karamsi Rakhicha, whom he placed in charge

* The grant by which an estate is held is termed a *patta* and the grantee is styled a *pattadar*.

of his wardrobe and jewellery, and Kallaji Tosniwal Kothari. To the former family belonged Madan Chand, Diwan to Maharaja Ratan Singh, and Lachhi Ram and his sons, Man Mal and Gyan Mal, who were all Diwans to Maharaja Sardar Singh, on several occasions. A son of the last-named, Mehta Mangal Chand, was a Member of the Council of Regency. Kallaji was an inhabitant of Nagaur and was placed on his arrival in Bikaner in charge of the fixed establishment (*Karkhanajal*).

Raja Sur Singh, on his return from his marriage at Phalodi, was accompanied by Urja Kolhar and Sidhbayarh Kishnaji. The former of these was placed in charge of the Raj *Daftar* or Secretariat and his descendants are considered to have a claim to service. To the latter was assigned the care of the Library which is one of some celebrity. His descendants hold villages, in the State. The title of *Kaviraj* (or Court Poet) was conferred on them by Maharaja Sardar Singh, who also granted them the honour of *tazin*. Since the arrival of the family in the State the compilation of the annals of Bikaner has been entrusted to them. The principal source of information in all matters relating to Bikaner history is the *Liyant* composed by Dayal Das, who died at a very advanced age.

Raja Karan Singh married a lady from Rampur and brought with him Khianji Rampuria, to whom was entrusted the duty of copying all State grants. This duty is still performed by his descendants.

With Maharaja Anup Singh came the ancestor of the present hereditary copyists of *Kharitas* or complimentary letters, and of the Darbar Treasurer. Other minor officials are descended from persons who were brought into the State by Maharajas Gaj Singh and Surat Singh.

Of the new officials of the State, some have been employed from outside, the rest are local people.

Of the hereditary nobles given in the preceding paragraphs, the following may be mentioned :—

(1) Rao Bahadur Raja Hari Singh of Mahajan, a Rathor Rajput of the Ratansinghot

Individual nobles.

family of the Bika clan, is the premier noble of Bikaner. His estate, which lies in the northern position of the Lunkaransar *tahsil*, consists of 76 populated villages, of which the estimated annual value is Rs. 55,000.* It pays a yearly revenue to the State of Rs. 15,374. The present

Mahajan.

Pattidar Rajah Hari Singh, born in the year 1877, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is Public Works Member of the State Council and President of the local Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha. He received from the British Government the title of Rao Bahadur on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911. The last Thakur but one, Amar Singh, was suspected of being concerned in an attempt to poison Maharaja Dungar Singh in 1874, and was deposed by the Darbar, the estate being made over to his eldest son Ram Singh. Thakur Ram Singh, who received and afterwards forfeited the title of Rao Raja, held the estate till 1883, when he was removed and banished under the orders of the Government of India for his share in the revolt against the Chief which took place in that year. Being childless, Thakur Ram Singh was allowed to adopt his brother Sheonath Singh's son, Hari Singh, the present Thakur. Thakur Ram Singh, who resided during his banishment with his sister's husband, His Highness the late Maharawal Dairi Sal of Jaisalmer, was allowed to return to Bikaner in 1888, but was obliged to live at the capital. Subsequently he was allowed to return to his *patta* village owing to bad and failing health and died in 1901. Raja Hari Singh's nearest relatives are, his real father, Thakur Sheonath Singh, and his uncles, Thakurs Bakhtawar Singh and Bhopal Singh. The last-named was for a time Commandant of the Imperial Service Troops of the State.

(2) Rawat Man Singh of Rawatsar is a Rathor Rajput of the Kandhalot clan

Rawatsar.

descended from Kandhal, uncle of Rao Bika and brother of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur. His estate consists of twenty-eight villages and lies to the west of the Nohar *tahsil*. The annual income is about Rs. 40,000, and the revenue payable to the Darbar is Rs. 11,078-1-0. The estate with the title of Rawat, was conferred on Raghu Das for his services in the Deccan and Gujarat with Raja Rai Singh. The late Rawat, who was sixteenth in descent from Kandhal, was the son of Rawat Ranjit Singh, who died in 1855. He died in 1893 at the age of about twenty-two years, and was succeeded, after a short interval, by his posthumous son, Man Singh. The Rawat has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(3) Rao Kan Singh of Bhukarka, a Rathor Rajput of the Sarangot family of the

Bhukarka.

Bika clan, holds an estate consisting of thirty-three villages in the north of the Nohar *tahsil*. The estimated income of the estate is Rs. 25,000 and the revenue payable to the Darbar is Rs. 5,165. The present Pattidar succeeded his father, Thakur Nathu Singh in 1900. The estate is said to have been originally conferred by Raja Rai Singh on Sarang, the ancestor of the family, in recognition of the good advice which he gave to his Chief to fight under Akbar in Kashmir where Raja Rai Singh rendered conspicuous service. Subsequently in 1735 Thakur Kandhal Singh was instrumental in helping Maharaja Zorawar Singh to repel an attack from the Chiefs of Jodhpur.

* The incomes of the patidars are roughly estimated and cannot be relied upon as accurate.

(4) **Rao Jeoraj Singh of Pugal** is a Bhati Rajput of the Pugalīya sept and is descended from Rao Shekha, who, as noticed above, was in possession of all the western portion of the State when the Rathor invasion took place, and whose daughter Rao Bika married. The estate, which is situated on the borders of Jaisalmer and Bahawalpur, now consists of 18 villages, and yields an annual income of about Rs. 20,000. It pays no revenue to the Darbar. The late Rao Mahtab Singh, who died of cholera in May 1903, was a son of the Thakur of Karnisar, a junior branch of the Pugal family. He was adopted by the late Rao Raghunath Singh, who died in 1890, and who, though he never occupied any prominent position in the State, was much respected.

(5) **Thakur Pratap Singh of Churu** is a Rathor Rajput of the Banirot branch of the Kandhot sept. As already mentioned, the Churu estate was formerly one of the three most important in Bikaner and consisted of about eighty villages. The heads of the house were generally in opposition to the Darbar which, owing to their distance from head-quarters, was not in a position to control them effectively. The Thakur was finally reduced to subjection in 1854 and was deprived of his estate, five villages being given to him for maintenance. The income of these is small and they are not liable to payment of revenue. The late Thakur was born in 1848 and was much respected. He was a Member of the Council since 1890. He has left three sons. In recognition of his good services to the State he was granted the title of Rao Bahadur by the British Government in 1901. He died on the 30th December 1903.

(6) **Thakur Moti Singh of Sandwa**, a Rathor Rajput of the Manohardasot branch of the Bidawat sept, has an estate consisting of ten villages, which yield an annual income of about Rs. 17,000. The revenue payable to the Darbar is Rs. 4,326 a year. Thakur Moti Singh succeeded his adoptive father, Thakur Hir Singh, in 1892. The late Thakur was implicated in the disturbance of 1883-84, and his fortress was demolished. He was subsequently allowed to rebuild it. At the time of his death he was a Member of the Council of Regency.

(7) **Thakur Govind Singh of Bae**, a Rathor Rajput of the Sarangot branch of the Bikawat sept, holds an estate of fifteen villages which yields an income of about Rs. 25,000 and pays an annual revenue of Rs. 7,517. The estate is situated in the north-eastern portion of the State between Sardarshahr and Bhadra. The late *pattadar*, Thakur Jagmal Singh, was appointed a Member of the Council of Regency on the accession of the present Chief and held that post till his resignation in 1890.

(8) **Rao Bahadur Raja Jeoraj Singh of Reri**, a Tonwar Rajput, holds four-and-a-half villages chiefly in the Dungargarh *taluk*, which yield an income of about Rs. 25,000 and pay no revenue to the Darbar. The Thakur was the uncle (mother's brother) of the late Chief Maharaja Dungar Singh, and so became a person of some prominence. His daughter is married to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur. (See page 66). He was appointed a Member of the State Council on 20th April 1903. He is also Officer in charge of the Fort. He was granted the title of Rao Bahadur by the British Government on 1st January 1913.

(9) **Thakur Sultan Singh of Sanwatsar** is a Tonwar Rajput and father-in-law of His Highness the present Maharaja.

(10) **Kunwar Prithwi Raj Singh of Sanwatsar** is a Tonwar Rajput. He was Secretary for the Military Department, Mahkma Khas, Officer in charge Gujner and Officer Shikar. He is now an A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja.

(11) **Thakur Sardul Singh of Bakhshu** is a Rathor Rajput. He was Deputy Secretary for the Revenue and Financial Department, Secretary for the Revenue and Financial Department, Mahkma Khas, and is now the Revenue Member of Council and the President of the Board of Revenue. He received from the British Government the title of Rao Bahadur on the 3rd June, 1915.

(12) **Thakur Hari Singh of Sattasar** is a Bhati Rajput closely related to the family of the Rao of Pugal, in whose house the Rulers of Bikaner have married from time to time. He was an A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja, Secretary for the Military Department Mahkma Khas, and is now the Military Member of Council. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st January, 1915.

(13) **Raj Kumar Bhairun Singh** is the son of Rao Bahadur Raja Jeoraj Singh of Reri. He was Assistant Military Secretary, Commandant, Dungar Lancers, and is now officer in charge of Palace Department and A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja.

(14) **Thakur Chandera Singh**, a Rathor Rajput of the Khangarot family of the Bidawat clan, is the Tazimi Pattadar of Kanwari. He received his education first at the Walter Nobles' School, Bikaner, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, whence he passed the Higher Diploma Examination. He joined the State service as Personal Assistant to the Home Member of Council and is now the Assistant Comptroller of the Household.

Of the Rajwis, no single individual calls for special notice. The head of the family by seniority was Maharaj Pane Singh, a great-grandson of Maharaja Gaj Singh. This Chief left a number of sons, and at his death the eldest, Maharaj Raj Singh, succeeded him. After the

funeral rites had been performed, some of the other brothers, including the second, Sultan Singh, who had recently tried to capture Raj Singh, fled. Maharaja Raj Singh died ten days later and was succeeded by his son, Pratap Singh, a boy of six years of age. Surat Singh, Maharaja Raj Singh's third brother, managed the affairs of the State and very shortly afterwards on the death of Maharaja Pratap Singh in 1788 established himself on the *gaddi*. His elder brother of the whole-blood, Chhatar Singh, made no objection. The Chiefship remained in this line till the death of Maharaja Sardar Singh, who adopted Maharaja Dungar Singh, a descendant of Maharaja Gaj Singh's third son, Chhatar Singh. The children of the elder branch, descendants of Sultan Singh, have thus remained excluded from the succession. Sultan Singh himself, after leaving Bikaner, fled to Udaipur, where he died, leaving two sons Guman Singh and Akhai Singh. These subsequently came to Bikaner and received a revenue-free grant of villages.

Of the Baid Family the leading members are :—(1) Rao Chhatar Singh, and (2) Mehta Abhai Singh, Wakil at Jodhpur. The following persons, among others, belong to families which are considered to have a claim to employment : Kaviraj Bhairon Dan, who served the State as Commandant of the Army, a Member of the Council of Regency, Nazim, and Customs Officer, (2) Man Mal Kochar, pensioner, and (3) his son Lunkaran, Tahsildar of Bhadra, (4) Nemi Chand, Officer Bada Karkhana, (5) Tej Karan Rampuria, and (6) Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, son of the late Sani Jeth Mal, Aide-de-Camp to the Maharaja.

New officials.

Of the new officers, it will suffice to notice the following :—

(1) Cooper R. D., Mr.—He is a Parsi gentleman. He was Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, Member of the State Council, Comptroller of the Household, and is now the Finance Member of the State Council, Bikaner.

(2) Rai Bahadur Babu Kamta Prasad, B.A., is a Kayasth of the Benares District. He has been in the Bikaner Darbar's service since the 1st April 1898 and served as Head Master, Darbar High School, Assistant to the Dewan, Assistant Private Secretary to the Maharaja, Under-Secretary in the Mahkma Khas, and Secretary for the Home Department, Mahkma Khas. He has been a Member of Council since 24th October 1909 and is now the Home Member of Council. He also worked as Superintendent during the census operation of 1911. He received the title of Rai Bahadur from the British Government on 1st January 1913.

(3) Babu Kirpa Shanker, M.A., joined the State service as Superintendent, Mahkma Khas office in October 1906. He served as Under Secretary, Mahkma Khas, Second Judge of the Chief Court and is now the Chief Judge of the Chief Court.

(4) Babu Sheo Ghulam has been in the State service since 1894. He served as Clerk, Regency Council Office, Head Clerk, Council Office, Head Clerk, Mahkma Khas Office, Superintendent, Mahkma Khas Office, Officer, Court of Wards and Customs Officer. He is now Secretary for the Revenue Department, Mahkma Khas.

(5) Babu Shiva Govind Singh, B.A., a Bais Rajput of the Trilok Chand clan, is a resident of the Azamgarh District in the United Provinces. He has been in the Bikaner Darbar's service since 1st August 1899, and served as Second Master and Head Master, Darbar High School, Head Master, Walter Nobles' School, Secretary to the State Council, Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and Assistant Comptroller of the Household. He is now Secretary for the Home Department since 1st October 1912.

(6) Kanwar Mohan Singh is the son of the Tazimi Pattedar of Tiandesar. He was appointed in 1911 as Personal Assistant to the Public Works Member of Council and is now the Secretary for the Public Works Department and Railways, Mahkma Khas.

(7) Nanawati D. M., Mr., B. A., LL. B., is a Nagar Brahman by caste. He was Assistant Superintendent in the Legislative Department of the Secretariat of the Bombay Government, and is now Secretary in the Legislative Department, Mahkma Khas.

(8) Babu Nihal Singh has been in the State service since 1889. He served as Inspector of Schools, Mir Munshi of the Council and Mahkma Khas, Nazim of Bikaner, and Judge of the Appeal Court. He is now the Second Judge of the Chief Court.

(9) Munshi Fateh Singh has been in the State service since 1885. He served as Reader of the Council, Tahsildar of Sardarshahr, Revenue Officer and Nazim of Sujangarh. He is now the Third Judge of the Chief Court.

(10) Mr. L. P. Lajoie, a Eurasian, has been in the State service since 1893. He served as Clerk to the Council of Regency, Head Clerk Mahkma Khas, Tahsildar and Nazim of Bikaner and is now the Inspector General of Customs and Excise.

(11) Kanwar Sabal Singh.—He is a Rathor Rajput of the Banirot branch of the Kanaklota sect. He was educated at the Walter Noble's School. He has served as District Superintendent of Police and is now Inspector General of Police.

(12) Thakur Kishor Singh is a Kandhal Sardar, and served as Inspector of Police. He is now Wakil at Abu.

(13) Munshi Sita Ram has been in the State service since 1884 as Kanungo, Naib Tahsildar, Assistant Manager, Court of Wards, Tahsildar, Assistant Revenue Officer, and Nazim of Sujangarh. He is now Nazim of Bikaner.

- (14) **Kanwar Bhanu Singh of Motasar** is a Patidar (Tazim). He is a Bhati Rajput of Motasar. He was A. D. C. to His Highness and Officer in charge Gunner and Shikar Khana Officer and is now Secretary in the Military Department, Mahkuma Khwas, and Military Secretary to His Highness.
- (15) **Thakur Bhur Singh**, a Tazimi Sirdar of Raigar, was educated at the Walter Noble's School. He was Tahsildar of Suratgarh, Nazim of Suratgarh, and is now Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Bikaner.
- (16) **Thakur Megh Singh**, a Patidar of Melia, served as Tahsildar of Mirzawala. He is now Nazim of Sujangarh.
- (17) **Mehra Mehar Chand**, a Oswal by caste, is a resident of Bikaner. He served as Tahsildar of Mirzawala, Assistant Nazim of Suratgarh. He is now the Nazim of Suratgarh.
- (18) **Babu Nannehal Singh, B.A.**, a Kayasth by caste, is a resident of Fategarh in the United Provinces. He was appointed Secretary to the State Council in October 1911.
- (19) **Babu Seonath Singh**—He is a Sengar Rajput of the United Provinces. He has been in State service since 1898. He was Clerk to the Inspector of Schools, Head Clerk to the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, Superintendent, Office of the Comptroller of the Household and is now Deputy Comptroller of the Household.

KISHANGARH.

The Chief of the Kishangarh State is Major His Highness Umdai Rajai Buland Mahan Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. He was born

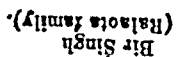
on the 1st November 1884, and succeeded his father the late Maharaja Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., on the 29th August 1900. He was married in 1904 to the eldest daughter of his Highness the Maharaja of Udaipur and in 1911 to the youngest sister of Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar. From the latter, he has a daughter born in December 1911. He was invested with ruling powers in December 1905. His Highness served with distinction in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years. He has received an English education under an English tutor. His Highness received an Honorary Captaincy in the British Army in March 1908 and the honour of K.C.I.E. was conferred on 1st January 1909. His Highness received the Honorary rank of Major in the Indian Army and was created a K.C.S.I. at the Delhi Coronation Darbar in December 1911. The Maharaja is a Kathor Rajput and a descendant of Maharaja Kishan Singh, the second son of Maharaja Uda Singh of Jodhpur. Kishan Singh left Jodhpur in 1896 and having come under the notice of the Emperor Akbar, obtained from him the grant of the district of Setholo. In 1611 he founded the town of Kishangarh and that place has since remained the capital of the State.

The Maharaja is by religion a Hindu of the Ballabhkul Vaishnav sect. His Highness has one uncle living, Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Dhasuk. Another uncle Maharaj Jawan Singh who died in 1903 has left a son named Maharaj Yagyannarain Singh. His Highness has also one sister who is married to His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh of Alwar. The Raja of Balotra is a distant relative, being descended from a former Chief of the State.

The States allied to Kishangarh by consanguinity are Jodhpur, Bikaner, Ratlam, Jabua, Saitana, Sitaman, and Idar. Marriages have taken place between the Kishangarh family and the Sesodia houses of Udaipur, Partabgarh and Dungarpur, the Bhatias of Jaisalmer, the Jhalas of Alwar, the Hara houses of Bundi and Kotah, the Bhatias of Jaisalmer, the Jhalas and the Shaliharas. The late Maharaja's grandmother, the widow of Maharaja Mohkam Singh, was a daughter of Maharaj Kunwar Amar Singh of Udaipur, and his eldest sister was married to the late Maharaja Sajan Singh. The second sister was married to the late Maharaja Mangal Singh of Alwar, the third sister was married to the present Maharaja of Jaisalmer, and the husband of the fourth is Zailin Singh, the ex-Maharaj Rana of Jhalwar, Maharaja Madan Singh's mother was a daughter of the late Maharaja Umed Singh of Sirohi.

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(1597-1615).



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which the following are the chief:—

(3) Picture of Narada, Parashwara, Bhadru, and Sharan.

- (a) Tribes of Narmada, Pandharpur, Bhadrap, and Bheram.
(b) Tribes of Chhota, Narwar, and Nalini.
(c) Tribes of Hingwarthipura and Nalini.
(d) Tribes of Tilkari, Hingwarth.
(e) Tribes of Hingwarth (Group 1).
(f) Tribes of Kotli, Bhamboli, Khatoli, Patani, Jharoli, Saparda, Hingwarth, and Nalini.
(g) Tribes of Bhamboli, Khatoli, and Bheram.
(h) Tribes of Hingwarth and Bhamboli.
(i) Tribes of Hingwarth.
(j) Tribes of Bhamboli.
(k) Tribes of Bhamboli.

In the case of all the noble families, succession is by primogeniture, suitable provision being made for the maintenance of the younger sons. Formerly mounted service was rendered to the Darbar by the Jagirdars. This has now been commuted into cash payments.

The following are the leading Rajwis and other nobles of Kishangarh :—

- (1) **Maharaj Yag Narayan Singh of Karkori** succeeded his father Maharaj Dixit Jawan Singh in September 1903. He holds an estate of eight villages, of which two are alienated, with an estimated income of Rs. 30,000. The estate was conferred on his father in 1878 by Maharaja Pirthi Singh. He was born on 26th June 1896. He is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and he is a cousin of His Highness the present Maharaja.
Karkori.
 - (2) **Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Dhasuk**, the Chief's uncle, holds an estate of six villages, with an estimated income of Rs. 20,000, of which, however, Rs. 8,500 are enjoyed by the Thakurani and subordinate jagirdars. The Maharaj was born in 1873. He has received a fair vernacular education. He has no sons. He was created a C.I.E., at the last Royal Imperial Darbar at Delhi in December 1911.
Dhasuk.
 - (3) **Maharaj Man Singh of Fatehgarh**, a descendant of Maharaja Bahadur Singh (1748-81), is one of the premier nobles of the State. He holds eighteen villages, with an annual income of Rs. 50,000, of which more than half is alienated. The Maharaj was born in 1873, and succeeded his adoptive father Maharaj Govardhan Singh, his second cousin in 1883. He was educated at the Mayo College and has no sons or other relatives nearer than the Rajwis of Dhos, Zorawarpura and Kacholia and the members of the ruling family of Kishangarh who are all descended from a common ancestor.
Fatehgarh.
 - (4) **Raja Nonid Singh of Balaota**, who is descended from a younger son of Maharaja Raj Singh (1706-48), holds two villages of the estimated value of Rs. 10,000. The Raja was born in 1878. He succeeded his father Samrat Singh on the latter's death in 1900.
Balaota.
 - (5) **Thakur Bahadur Singh of Bhambolao**, a Rathor Rajput of the Karamot sub-clan holds the first seat on the right in Darbar among the eight leading nobles of Kishangarh. He has a service *jagir* of six horses. He was born in 1885, and succeeded his father Thakur Jet Singh in 1901. He has two brothers Nahar Singh and Indar Singh, born in 1888 and 1894, and an uncle named Gobind Singh. He has no other relatives nearer than third cousins. Owing to mismanagement and the Thakur's lack of capacity, the estate has again been placed under the Court of Wards.
Bhambolao.
 - (6) **Thakur Gobind Singh** succeeded his cousin, the late Thakur Gopal Singh of Naraina, and became Thakur of Naraina on the latter's death, which took place on the 14th February 1905.
Naraina.
- Thakur Gobind Singh was born in 1891 and was educated at the Mayo College. He holds a service *jagir* of 12 horses worth an estimated actual income of Rs. 5,500.
- (7) **Thakur Gobind Singh of Sinodia**, a Chandawat Rathor, is entitled to the first seat on the left in Darbar and holds a service *jagir* of six horses. Thakur Govind Singh was adopted by his cousin, the late Thakur, in 1885, and was born in 1870. He has only one son living, named Ganga Singh, born in 1898.
Sinodia.
 - (8) **Thakur Debi Singh of Chosla**, who is descended from the Parbatsar family in Marwar, succeeded his father, the late Thakur Berisal, on the 20th August 1904. Thakur Debi Singh holds a service *jagir* of eight horses. Thakur Debi Singh was born in 1898, and is reading at the Mayo College.
Chosla.
 - (9) **Thakur Sawant Singh of Kotri**, a Karamot descendant of Rao Jodha of Marwar, holds a *jagir* of nine horses. He was born in 1896. His grand-aunt was the mother of the present Chief of Shahpura. He is a Rathor Rajput and one of the eight nobles. The Thakur is a Ward of the Court and is being educated at the Mayo College.
Kotri.
 - (10) **Thakur Ram Singh of Pandarwara**, a descendant of Bhupat Singh, brother to Maharaja Kishan Singh, holds a *jagir* of eight horses. He was born in 1871. This family, which was the most influential in the State, held Dhasuk in *jagir* till about ninety years ago, when the estate was confiscated owing to their refractory conduct. Eventually Pandarwara was given instead of Dhasuk. The Thakur has a son, Raghunath Singh, born in 1893.
Pandarwara.
 - (11) **Thakur Sardar Singh of Khatauli** was born in 1867. The Thakur, who is a Karamot descendant of Rao Jodha, holds a *jagir* of seven horses. The Thakur succeeded his father Sheonath Singh in June 1905. He has one younger brother Ugam Singh, born in 1879, and one uncle, Bhim Singh.
Khatauli.

(12) **Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singh of Raghunathpura**, a descendant of Maharaja Kishan Singh's brother Sakat Singh, holds a *jagir* of eight horses. Thakur Bharat Singh, who is a Member of the State Council, was born in 1847. He succeeded his father Thakur Gopal Singh in 1869. Thakur Gopal Singh, who was originally a petty *jagirdar* and attendant on the late Maharaja Prithwi Singh, rendered useful service to the State during that Chief's minority, and by the construction of embankments and irrigation works did much to increase the revenue of the State. He became a Member of the Council, and was invested with the *jagir* of Raghunathpura. The valuable services of the present Thakur were recognized by the British Government by the conferment on him in 1901 of the title of Rao Sahib as personal distinction. Thakur Bharat Singh succeeded his father on the Council in 1869, and was subsequently raised to the rank of the first eight nobles, he himself becoming the ninth among them. He adopted his younger brother, who died in 1899, leaving two sons, Ranjit Singh born in 1856, and Ramanath Singh born in 1888, the former being now the heir to the estate, and the latter served as a Commissioned Officer in the 5th Cavalry for two years, and now holds the post of Buxi Fanj in the State.

(13) **Sardar Anand Singh** is a half-brother of His Highness the Maharaja and is a first class noble, the *jagir* of nine horses being conferred on him by the late Maharaja. He has a son Bijay Singh born 1897, reading at the Mayo College.

(14) **Baxi Jagir Rajwi Sheo Singh** belongs to the Ralaota Rajwi family. He received Tazim in 1905. He was appointed Baxi Jagir in 1906.

(15) **Jogawat Tej Singh** is the Killadar at Kishangarh.

Of the hereditary office-bearers of the State the important are—

(1) **Mehta Surat Singh**, an Oswal by caste, grandson of Mehta Sobhag Singh, who was Dewan of the State for over 20 years.

(2) **Munshi Lakshminarayanji**, a Kayasth, is the representative of the Mir Munshi family which came from Delhi in the time of Maharaja Bahadur Singh. He is the keeper of old State records.

(3) **Bhatta Madan Mohan**, a Sri Mali Brahmin by caste, held the Treasury Officer's post for over 18 years. His family has held this appointment for four generations.

(4) **Birdhi Chand Pushkarna**, Brahmin, is the Treasury Officer at Kishangarh.

(5) **Munshi Mahomed Faiz Ali Khan Pathan** is Joint Judge of the Dewani Adalat.

(6) **Munshi Abdul Karim Khan** is Durbar Vakil at Mount Abu.

(7) **Lala Bholanath**, a Kayasth, is holding the appointment of the Durbar's Vakil at Ajmer.

(8) **Pandit Pehlad Kishan** has filled important appointments. He is now State Vakil attached to the Jaipur Residency.

(9) **Lala Lakshinarayan** is Durbar Vakil at Jodhpur.

(10) **Purohit Shridhar**, Pusarkarna Brahmin, is first Assistant to the Revenue Member, of the State Council.

(11) **K. L. Paonasker**, Maharatra Brahmin, B.A. with Honours, Calcutta 1890, M.A. 1891. Sometime officiating Senior Professor of Mathematics, Government College, Jubbulpur, Professor of Science and Mathematics in the Government College, Ajmer, December 1896 to June 1900. Officiating Head Master, June 1900 to July 1901. On deputation as tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh, from June 1901 to July 1903. Acted as Honorary Instructor to the Imperial Cadet Corps for one year and a half which services were gracefully recognized by the officers of the Corps. First Native Assistant to the Principal, Mayo College, July 1903 to May 1906. For two years Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer, on deputation as Revenue Member of Council, Kishangarh from May 1906. Confirmed Chief Member of Council in October 1906. Received the title of Dewan Bahadur at the Delhi Darbar of 1911.

(12) **Sakal Mahant Saromoni Swamiji Maharaj Sri Bhalkrishna Saran Deoji Sriji Maharaj of Salimabad**, the High priest (Acharyya) of the Nimbarak division of the Vaishnav sect. He lives at Salimabad, and is the highest ecclesiastical authority of his sect and is held in very great respect by the ruling chiefs and nobles of Rajputana and other parts of India. He has estates consisting of revenue-free grants in Kishangarh, Marwar, Bundi and other States. In Marwar he receives a cess of a rupee a village, the collections of which go as an endowment to maintain circumstance and pomp of the preceptor of this sect. He is the disciple and successor of the late Sriji Maharaj Sri Ghanshyam Sarandeoji, who died in February 1907.

CHAPTER III.

SISODIA STATES.

[*Udaipur—Dungarpur—Banswara—Partabgarh.*]

The 'Sisodia' clan of Rajputs claims to be descended from Rama, the legendary King of Oudh, whose descendant Iob is said to have emigrated in A. D. 145 from the Punjab to

Notice of the Clan.

Gujarat, where his descendants reigned till their capital Balabhi, near the present city of Bhavnagar, was destroyed by an invasion of foreigners in A. D. 524. In the course of the flight of the family a prince was born near Mount Abu, who afterwards reigned at Idar, which was held by his descendants for eight generations, when the Bhils rose and killed their ruler. His son Bapa was preserved and removed to Nagindra, ten miles to the north of the modern Udaipur. Eventually he sought refuge with the Mori Chief of Chitor, then the ruling lord of Malwa. Later on, he led the Chitor forces against the Muhammadans from Sind, defeated them, and ultimately made himself master of Chitor, with the title of Rawal, and founded the kingdom of Mewar. He died about 1753.

For the next five and a half centuries little is known of the history of the State beyond the bare names of the rulers.

In 1303 Chitor was besieged by Ala-ud-din. Rana Lakshman Singh, the head of the junior branch of the Mewar family (which had separated from the other about the end of the twelfth century and had since ruled at Sisoda in the western mountains—whence the title Sisodia), came to the assistance of his relative, Rawal Ratan Singh, the head of the senior branch which ruled at Chitor, and in the course of the siege both Chiefs were killed. Such of Ratan Singh's family as escaped fled to the wilds of the Bagar in the south, where they set up a separate principality, now divided into the two States of Dungarpur and Banswara. Of Lakshman Singh's eight sons, all were slain at Chitor except Ajai Singh, who retired to Kelwara in the heart of the Aravallis, whence he ruled as Rana over that mountainous country.

During this siege of Chitor by Ala-ud-din the *johar*, or sacrifice of the women, was for the first time performed preparatory to the last sortie of the besieged host.

Ajai Singh's nephew, Hamir Singh I, retook Chitor, which was held by his father-in-law Maldeo, Chief of Jalor, for the Muhammadans. Hamir was regarded as the leading prince of Central India until his death. In the reign of Rana Laksh Singh or Lakha, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1382, the Chieftainship passed from the elder to the younger branch of the family, the Rana having taken to wife a princess of Marwar with the promise that any son born of the marriage should succeed to Mewar, to the exclusion of the elder son, Chonda. A child, Mokul, being born, Chonda resigned his rights in his favour, reserving to himself the first place in the Council of the State and stipulating that his symbol, the lance, should be superadded to that of the prince in all grants. Chonda is the ancestor of the Raos of Salumbar and the other Chondawat families. Mokul's grandson, Udai, succeeded to the *gadi* after assassinating his father and brought dishonour on the State in various ways—by the cession of Ajmer and Sambhar to Jodhpur, by making the Deora prince dependent on Abu, and by offering his daughter in marriage to the Emperor of Delhi. This marriage did not take place. He left three sons, of whom Raimal succeeded him in 1474, after a conflict in which one of his brothers was killed and the other was forced to retire to Deolia, where he founded the State of Partabgarh. Under Raimal's son and successor, Sangram Singh-I or Sanga, Mewar reached its highest prosperity. The following reigns of Ratna, Bikramjit, and Ude Singh were marked by severe struggles with Bahadur Shah, King of Gujarat, and subsequently with the Emperor Akbar, in both of which the *johar* sacrifice was performed. On the last occasion Chitor was captured after terrible slaughter and demolished. Ude Singh subsequently founded Udaipur, which has since been the capital of Mewar. Ude Singh's successor, Partap, was a gallant warrior who, after severe struggles with the Muhammadans, succeeded in recovering nearly the whole of Mewar, but not the old capital Chitor. Ultimately, when Jahangir took the field in person, Amar Singh I, son of Partap, yielded to the Emperor, and the imperial troops were withdrawn from Chitor, which thus reverted to the Sisodias. Rana Amar Singh II, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1698, made a tripartite alliance for mutual defence with Jaipur and Jodhpur, stipulating as a condition on which the latter houses should again be admitted to the honour of marriage with Mewar, a privilege which they had lost by giving their daughters in marriage to the Mughal Emperors, that sons of princesses of the Udaipur house should in all cases succeed to the throne in preference to the elder sons by other mothers. This stipulation led to constant quarrels and eventually to the disastrous result of Mahrattas being called in as arbiters in the affairs of Rajputana. For nearly a century Mewar was harried by Sindhia and Holkar and afterwards by Amir Khan, the Pindari, till in 1817 Maharana Bhim Singh made a treaty with the British Government, by which the latter agreed to protect the territory of Udaipur, and to use its best exertions for the restoration of the territories the State had lost, when this could be done with propriety. This Chief died in 1828, and was succeeded by his son, Jawan Singh, who

reigned till his death in 1838. In default of male issue, the succession went by adoption to Sardar Singh, the Chief of Bagor. Maharana Sardar Singh died in 1842, and was succeeded by his younger brother and adopted son, Maharana Sarup Singh, who distinguished himself by his loyal service during the Mutiny. Maharana Sarup Singh died in 1861, and was succeeded by Maharana Shambhu Singh, who was, on his death in 1874, succeeded by Maharana Sajan Singh. That Chief having died without issue in 1884, the unanimous choice of the family and nobles fell on the present Chief, Maharana Fateh Singh.

UDAIPUR.

His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born on 16th December 1849.

The present Chief.

His Highness is third son of the late Jagirdar of Seorati, Maharaj Dal Singh, and had been adopted by his brother Maharaj Gaj Singh. On the death, however, of Maharana Sajan Singh in December 1884 without natural or adopted heirs, the unanimous choice of the family and leading men of the State fell on Fateh Singh,

Marriages.

whose succession as Maharana was approved by the Government of India. The Maharana married (1)

in 1867 the daughter of the late Thakur of Khod in Marwar, who died in 1877, and (2) in 1878 the daughter of Chanda Kol Singh of Barsoda (Warsora) in Mahi Kantha, Gujarat. The only surviving son is Kunwar Bhopal Singh, who was born on the 22nd February 1884. The Maharana has one brother living, Maharaj Surat Singh, who has four sons, the eldest of whom, Himat Singh, has been adopted by the Maharana's eldest brother Maharaj Gaj Singh, deceased. His Highness has had also four daughters of whom the eldest and youngest are dead and two are surviving, of whom the elder has been married to His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh, and the younger to His Highness Maharaja Sardar Singh of Jodhpur who died in 1911. The ruling families closely connected with Mewar are Dungarpur and Partabgarh, which are offshoots of the Sisodia clan, and Jodhpur, Kishangarh, Idar, and Rewa, with which marriages have taken place.

Maharaj Kumar Bhopal Singh was married on 5th March 1910 to the sister of Thakur Pratap Singh of Awa in the Jodhpur State, a Rathor Rajput of the Champawat sub-clan. His bride died in the following June. He was again married on the 15th February 1911, to the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in the Jaipur State.

The nobles of Mewar are a numerous and powerful body, whose estates comprise about

Leading men.

one-third of the territory of the State. In the Gazetteer of Mewar, Colonel Walter wrote

regarding them : " The Chiefs of Mewar enjoy rights and privileges which do not obtain in any other part of Rajputana. The Court maintained at their own estates is almost an exact counterpart of that of their prince, and they exhibit few of the marks of vassalage observable at other Courts ; and only on particular festivals and solemnities do they join the prince's cavalcade. In Darbar they take rank above the heir-apparent—a custom unprecedented in India, and granted in consequence of the heir-apparent having attended the Emperor's Court. When a Chief enters the presence, the entire Court rises and the ceremonial is most intricate."

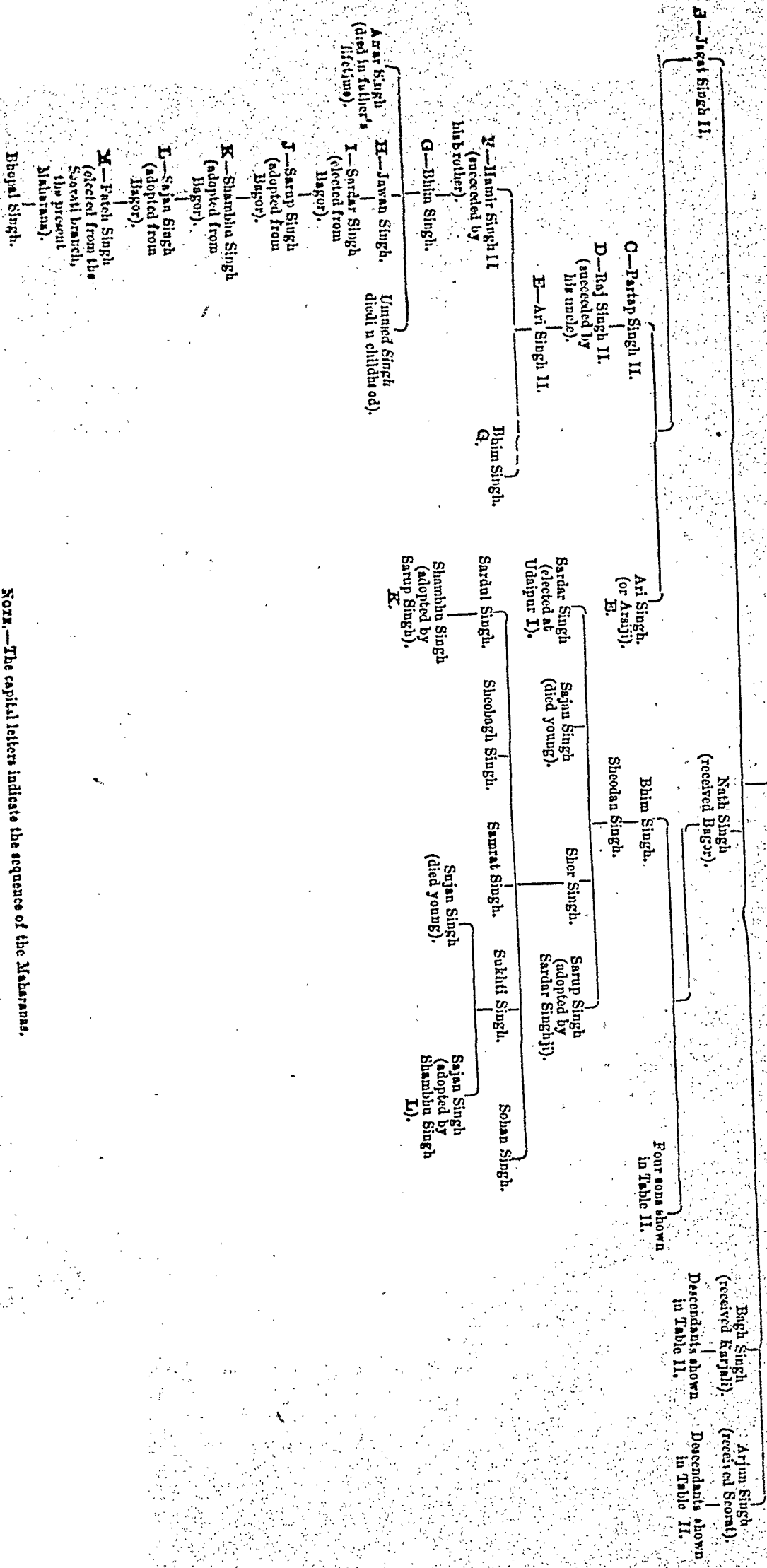
In the reign of Maharana Amar Singh II (1698-1710), the nobles were arranged into (1) sixteen of the first rank, known as the Solah, besides the heir-apparent and the Maharana's nearest relatives, who sit below the sixteen ; (2) thirty-two of the second rank, known as the Battis ; and (3) the mass or Gol consisting of the rest to whom no special precedence is assigned. The first class, though still termed the sixteen, consists now of 22 nobles, besides the near relatives of the Chief who are ten in number. Of the whole 32, 23 are Sisodias, and nine belong to other clans. The families of the Sisodia clan are divided into five classes. To the first of these belong eight, Salumbar, Deogarh, Begun, Amet, Meja, Bhainsrorgarh, Korabar, and Asind, descendants of Chonda, who about 1390 resigned his right to the Chiefship to his younger brother Mokul. In the second class there is one family that of Kanor, descended from Sarangdev, a son of Aja and grandson of Lakha, the father of Chonda and Mokul. The third class comprises the families of Bhindar and Hansi, descended from Sakat Singh, a son of Maharana Ude Singh (1537-72). Two of the nobles hold the independent title of Raja—the Rajas of Shahpura and Banera. Of these, the former is descended from Maharana Amar Singh I, and the latter from Maharana Raj Singh I. The descendants of Maharana Sangram Singh II (1716-34) constitute the five hawelis or houses of Karoi, Baulas, Bagor, Karjali, and Seorati.

The following pedigrees, compiled by Colonel Walter, show the descent of the Chief and the principal Sisodia families of Mewar :—

GENEALOGICAL TABLE No. 1.

Showing the main line of the Udaipur family from Sangram Singh II downwards and adoption from Bagor branch.

A—MAHARANA SANGRAM SINGH II.



NOTE.—The capital letters indicate the sequence of the Maharana's.

PREFACE

THE materials for this work projected in 1890 by Colonel G. H. Trevor,

C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, were collected from the several States of that province through the Political Officers according to certain specified instructions with regard to arrangement. They were afterwards compiled, at Colonel Trevor's request, and put into their present form by Mr C. S. Bayley, C.S., then Political Agent, Bikaner, who has drawn on the Rajputana Gazetteer for the historical extracts inserted to render clearer the position of the Chiefs and leading families noticed. For purposes of reference, the compilation will, it is hoped, prove useful and supply a recognized want. It must not be regarded as strictly accurate in all details of family history which, as usual, have been supplied from interested sources. They have, however, been checked as far as possible.

Of the nine nobles not belonging to the Sisodia clan, three—Sadri, Delwara, and Gogunda—are Jhalas, and three—Bedla, Kotharia, and Parsoli—are Chauhan. The remainder—Bijolia, Badnor, and Sardargarh—are Puar (Pramar), Rathor, and Dodia respectively. The precedence of the Solah among themselves is as liberal as the composition of the group. The first place is held by a Jhala; Chauhan occupy the second and third places. The fourth place belongs to a Sisodia noble, Rawat of Salumbar, who, as the head of the senior and most numerous branch of the family, the Chondawats, is the most prominent chief of Mewar. The same liberality is observable in the composition of the Mahand Raj Sabha, which is the highest tribunal in the State, and is a Council of reference and revision. The Maharana sits as president of the body, in which are associated with him three nobles and five officials.

(1) **Maharaj Surat Singh**, the elder brother of the Maharana, holds the estate of **Karjali**, situated 55 miles to the east of Udaipur and consisting of twenty-two villages of the annual value of Rs. 22,000.* The Maharaj succeeded to the estate by adoption in 1857. He was born on 15th May 1845, and is married to daughters of the Thakurs of Raipur and Khad in Marwar, by whom he has four sons Himmat Singh, Lachman Singh, Tej Singh, and Khuman Singh, of whom the first has succeeded to the estate of Seorati.

(2) **Maharaj Himmat Singh**, a nephew of His Highness the Maharana, holds the estate of **Seorati**, 60 miles to the north-east of Udaipur comprising 18 villages of the annual value of Rs. 45,000. The Maharaj was born in 1874 and succeeded to the estate in 1902 on the demise of his adoptive father Maharaj Gaj Singh. He is married to the daughter of the late Rao of Delwara, and has three sons. Both the estates of Karjali and Seorati, which are held revenue-free from the Darbar, were conferred upon the founders of the present families by Maharana Sangram Singh II (1710-1734).

(3) **Raja Dhiraj Nahar Singh of Shahpura**, who is a descendant of Suraj Mal younger son of Maharana Amar Singh I (1597-1620), holds the estate of **Kachola** comprising 90 villages of the annual value of Rs. 75,000 and paying a tribute of Rs. 3,000 to the Mewar Darbar. The Raja Dhiraj succeeded to his Chiefship in 1869 in accordance with the wishes of the Thakurs of the State on the death of Raja Lachman Singh. The succession was unsuccessfully disputed by Thakur Ram Singh of Beshnia. The Raja Dhiraj, who was born in 1865, is married to the daughter of the Thakur of Baghera in Ajmer and has two sons Ummed Singh and Sardar Singh, who have been educated at the Mayo College. The eldest son Ummed Singh is married to the daughter of the Raja of Khetri in Jaipur. The Chief of Shahpura, besides his estates in Udaipur, holds the *patta* of Phulia from the British Government. This estate, which includes the capital, Shahpura, was granted in jagir to Sujan Singh, the son of Suraj Mal, the founder of the house, by the Emperor Aurangzeb. In respect of Shahpura, the Raja Dhiraj is not subject to any British Court, but he was required by the terms of his *sanad* to report all heinous crimes involving the punishment of death or imprisonment for life, to a British Officer—formerly the Commissioner of Ajmer, the Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk and now the Resident in Mewar to whom the political control of Shahpura has been transferred.

(4) **Raja Amar Singh of Banera** is descended from Rana Raj Singh of Mewar. He holds an estate consisting of 112 villages, situated about 90 miles east of Udaipur. The estimate income of the estate is Rs. 1,10,000. A tribute of Rs. 6,124 is paid to the Darbar. Raja Amar Singh who was born in 1886, succeeded to the estate on the demise of his father Akhe Singh in December 1908. The Raja of Banera enjoys certain privileges not possessed by the other nobles of Mewar. Of these, the chief is the right on succession to the *gadi* to have a sword sent to him with all honour to Banera, instead of having to attend at Udaipur for investiture. On receipt of the sword, he proceeds to Udaipur for installation. Raja Amar Singh is married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Birsampur in Sarguja State, and has two sons living the oldest of whom, Pratap Singh was born on 29th December 1900.

(5) **Raj Rana Dule Singh of Bari Sadri**, a Jhala Rajput, holds the first place among the Solah nobles. His estate, which is valued at Rs. 60,000 a year, consists of 91 villages and pays a tribute of Rs. 1,024 to the Darbar. The Raj of Sadri, who was born on 26th June 1884, succeeded to the estate by adoption in June 1897. His nearest relatives belong to the family of Delwara. Marriages have taken place between the house of Sadri and princesses of the ruling family of Mewar. The Chiefs of Sadri hold their present rank in Darbar in recognition of the gallantry displayed by their ancestor Ajja, who at the battle of Khanua in 1527 saved the life of Rana Sangram Singh-I by assuming the insignia of royalty and drawing the brunt of the battle on himself. The fief of Sadri was conferred at the same time with the title of Raj, and the Chief was allowed the privilege of bearing the royal insignia of Mewar and of beating his kettle-drums up to the gate of the palace. These honours are still enjoyed by his successors.

* The value of all estates in Mewar, and the tribute paid by them, is given in Udaipur rupees, which are worth about 12 annas 6 pies in British currency.

† See also page 45.

(6) **Rao Nahar Singh of Bedla**, a Chauhan Rajput, holds an estate of 111 villages, of the annual income of Rs. 50,000, situated partly near the capital and partly in the neighbourhood of Chitor. The Rao was born on 27th August 1895, and is being educated at the Mayo College. He succeeded his father Rao Bahadur Karan Singh in August 1900. Rao Karan Singh, who was a member of the Mahand Raj Sabha, received the title Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1896. Rao Bakht Singh, C.I.E., the great-grandfather of Rao Nahar Singh, was noted for his ability and honesty and for his loyalty alike to his own Chief and to the Supreme Government. He received a sword of honour after the Mutiny in recognition of the services rendered by him by order of Maharana Sarup Singh in bringing from Dunga to Udaipur the European families from Neemuch. At the Imperial Assemblage of 1877 the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Rao Bakht Singh, and in the following year he was appointed a Companion of the Indian Empire. The Bedla family, like that of Kothoria, claims descent from Prithwi Raj the last Hindu King of Delhi, their ancestors having taken refuge at Chitor after the conquest of Delhi by Shahab-ud-din in 1193.

(7) **Rawat Jawan Singh of Kotharia**, also a Chauhan descendant of Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi, holds an estate of 81 villages, of the estimated value of Rs. 40,000, on the banks of the Banas about 30 miles north-west of Udaipur. It pays a tribute of Rs. 1,502 to the Darbar. The present Rawat, who was born on 3rd May 1886, succeeded Rawat Kesri Singh in 1888 by adoption. The founder of the family was Manik Chand who fought for Rana Sangram Singh-I against Babar in 1527.

(8) **Rawat Onar Singh of Salumbar**, who holds the fourth place in Darbar, is a Sisodia Rajput and is perhaps the most important of the Mewar nobles. His estate consists of 238 villages, of the annual value of one lakh of rupees. It pays no tribute to the Darbar. The Rawat was born in October 1861, and succeeded to the estate by adoption on the demise of the late Rawat Jodh Singh in 1901. As noticed above (page 23), the family of Salumbar is descended from Rawat Chonda, who yielded his right to the Mewar succession in favour of his young brother Mokul, the offspring of a Marwar princess. Chonda retained for himself and his descendants the right to advise in all important matters of State, and to the first place in the State Councils. The Rawat claims the office of chief hereditary councillor, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to have this claim recognized in the treaty of 1818.

The fifth place in Darbar is kept vacant, having formerly belonged to the Rathor Thakur of Ganerau who has been transferred to Marwar.

(9) **Rao Sawai Pirthi Singh of Bijolia**, a Puar (Pramar) Rajput, holds an estate of 83 villages, with an income of Rs. 72,000, on the eastern frontier of Udaipur about 100 miles from the capital. The Rao succeeded to the estate on the death of his adoptive father Kishan Singh on the 18th January 1907. The family of Bijolia is related to that of Dhar. It came into Mewar in the time of Rana Sangram Singh-I early in the sixteenth century, the Rana having married a daughter of Rao Asoka of Jagner near Bayana in the Bharatpur State, to whom he assigned an estate valued at five lakhs of rupees. A tribute of Rs. 3,576, is paid to the Darbar.

(10) **Rawat Bijaya Singh of Deogarh**, a Sisodia Rajput, descended from Chondaji, holds an estate of 152 villages near the borders of the Merwara district, with a revenue of one and a half lakhs of rupees. An annual tribute of Rs. 7,142 is paid to the Darbar. The Rawat, who was born in 1891 and is being educated at the Mayo College, succeeded Rawat Kishan Singh by adoption in December 1900. The family of Deogarh is descended from Sanga or Sangram Singh, a younger son of Singhji, the founder of the Amet family, who was the grandson of Chonda through his younger son Kandhal.

(11) **Rawat Sawai Anup Singh of Begun**, a Chondawat Sisodia Rajput, holds an estate of 128 villages, about 70 miles east of Udaipur. The estate, which yields an income of Rs. 60,000, pays Rs. 6,532 as tribute to the Darbar. The Rawat, who was born in 1889, succeeded his father Megh Singh on the latter's death on the 16th July 1905. Rawat Maha Singh in 1824 gave up his estate to his son Kishor Singh and became a religious mendicant at the shrines of Nathdwara and Kankroli. Fifteen years later Kishor Singh was, for some unknown reason, murdered in cold blood by a Brahman, and Maha Singh resumed the management of his estate. He nominated as his successor his younger brother Madho Singh who, however, predeceased him, and on his death Megh Singh, Madho Singh's brother, succeeded to the estate. The estate was first bestowed on Govind Das, the son of Rawat Khengarji of Salumbar.

(12) **Raj Rana Man Singh of Delwara** is a Jhala Rajput. The estate consists of 86 villages, with an income of Rs. 90,000, and pays a tribute of Rs. 6,124 to the Darbar. The Raj was born on 23rd August 1892, and succeeded his father Raj Rana Zalim Singh in July 1900. The family is descended from Sajja who came from Halwad in Kathiawar at the beginning of the sixteenth century with his brother Ajja (see Bari Sadri). Sajja received the estate of Delwara and was killed in 1534 when Chitor was besieged by Bahadur Shah.

(13) **Rawat Sheonath Singh of Amet** is another descendant of the Chondawat family of the Sisodia clan. Amet, which lies about 50 miles to the north of Udaipur, consists of 26 villages, with an income of Rs. 35,000, paying a tribute of Rs. 3,415 to the Darbar. Rawat Sheonath Singh, who was educated at the Mayo College, was born on the 11th December 1869. He succeeded his father Rawat Chhatar Singh in 1874.

The Amet family is the elder branch of the descendants of Singhji, of which the younger branch is represented by the family of Deogarh.

Singhji or Singha was the grandson of Chonda and great-grandson of Rana Lakha. One of his descendants was the gallant Patta who was slain at the Ram Pol gate of the Chitor fort fighting against Akbar in 1567. Patta's son, Karan Singh, received Amet from Rana Partab Singh-I.

(14) **Rawat Raj Singh of Meja** is also a Chondawat Sisodia. He holds an estate of 16 villages in the centre of Mewar. The annual income is Rs. 32,000, and the tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs. 3,121. Rawat Raj Singh, who was born on the 5th September 1875, succeeded his father Amar Singh in 1896. The estate is of recent creation. On the death without issue of Rawat Prithwi Singh of Amet, Zalim Singh of Bemali, the father of Rawat Amar Singh, claimed Amet for his son. This Maharana Sarup Singh refused to grant, but on the Maharana's death his successor, Maharana Shambhu Singh, permitted Amar Singh to occupy the Rawat of Amet's seat in Darbar and conferred upon him the title of Rawat. In the next year he gave him the Meja estate. The Jiloli and Bemali families are closely connected with Amet and Meja.

(15) **Raj Dalpat Singh of Gogunda**, a Jhala Rajput, holds an estate of 75 villages with an annual income of Rs. 30,000, situated at a distance of about 20 miles from Udaipur. The Raj was born on 7th August 1887 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father Pirthi Singh who died on the 24th June 1910. This family is connected with those of Bari Sadri and Delwara, being descended from the ninth Raj of Bari Sadri, Chhatar Sal, who was killed near Gogunda fighting against the Imperial forces about 1680, the estate being subsequently granted to his son Kan Singh.

A tribute of Rs. 2,552 is paid to the Darbar.

(16) **Rawat Kesri Singh of Kanor**, a Sisodia Rajput of the Sarangdevot sub-clan, owns an estate of 110 villages yielding an annual income of Rs. 40,000 and paying Rs. 3,166 as tribute to the Darbar. The Rawat, who succeeded his uncle Nahar Singh by adoption in June 1912, was born on the 22nd June 1884. The family is descended from Sarangdeo, a son of Ajja who was the second son of Rana Lakha.

(17) **Maharaj Madho Singh of Bhindar** is a Sisodia Rajput of the Bhanawat division of the Shaktawat clan. The estate, which is situated 30 miles to the south-east of Udaipur consists of 102 villages, with an income of Rs. 60,000, and pays a tribute of Rs. 4,002 to the Darbar. The present Maharaj succeeded his father Maharaj Kesri Singh in October 1900. He was born on the 14th August 1893. The family is descended from Maharaj Shakat Singh, son of Maharana Ude Singh.

(18) **Thakur Govind Singh of Badnor**, a Rastor Rajput of the Mertia branch, holds an estate of 107 villages of the annual value of Rs. 90,000 on the Merwara border. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs. 4,084. Thakur Govind Singh, who was born on the 4th September 1871, succeeded his grandfather Thakur Kesri Singh in 1889. His younger brother has been adopted into the family of Rampur. The Thakurs of Badnor are descended from Rao Duda, a younger son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur, who was the founder of Mertia and the Mertia family. The Mewar branch of the family emigrated to Mewar in the time of Thakur Jaimal, who fought on the side of Mewar against the Delhi troops under Ranbo Khan, and was killed during Akbar's siege of Chitor in 1567. A *talwar* belonging to the Imperial general, a shield of elephant hide and a kettle-drum which were captured from the Imperial army are kept as heirlooms in the family.

(19) **Rawat Takht Singh of Bansil**, a Sisodia of the Shaktawat sub-clan, holds an estate 44 miles to the south of Udaipur, comprising 59 villages of the annual value of Rs. 30,000. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs. 202. The Rawat, who succeeded his father Man Singh in 1887, was born on the 2nd June 1879. The family is descended from Achal Das, the younger son of Maharaj Shakat Singh, the founder of the Bhindar estate, who was himself the second son of Maharana Ude Singh (1557-72).

(20) **Rawat Indar Singh of Bhainsrorgarh**, a Sisodia of the Chondawat clan, holds an estate of 127 villages of the annual value of Rs. 7,502, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Bamni and Chambal. The estate, which pays a tribute of Rs. 7,502, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Bamni and Chambal. The place is said by Colonel Tod to take its name from a merchant named Bhainsa, and Rora, a Banjara or

carrier, and to have been built to protect caravans. It commands the trade route from Mewar into Haroti. The present Rawat, who was born on the 24th August 1875, succeeded Partap Singh in February 1897. He has one son. The Bhainsrorgarh family is descended from Lal Singh, the younger son of Rawat Kesri Singh of Salumbar, on whom the separate estate and title were conferred by Maharana Jagat Singh-II in 1741.

- (21) Rao Lal Singh of Parsoli is a Chauhan Rajput. His estate is situated 28 miles to the north-east of Chitor, and comprises 40 villages yielding an annual income of

Parsoli.

Rs. 25,000 and paying Rs. 926 as tribute to the Darbar. The present Rao succeeded his grandfather Rao Ratan Singh in December 1903. He was born in 1897. The founder of the family of Parsoli was Kesri Singh, the younger son of Rao Ram Chandra of Bedla, on whom the estate was bestowed by Maharana Raj Singh.

- (22) Rawat Kishor Singh of Korabar, a Sisodia Rajput of the Chondawat sub-clan, holds an estate of 69 villages, situated 30 miles to the south-east of Udaipur. The estate, which

Korabar.

yields an annual income of Rs. 50,000, pays no tribute to the Darbar. Rawat Kishor Singh was born in 1879, and succeeded his father Jet Singh in 1895. Korabar was bestowed as an independent estate by Maharana Jagat Singh-II in 1747 on Arjun Singh, the younger son of Rawat Kesri Singh of Salumbar.

- (23) Rawat Ranjit Singh of Asind holds a large estate of 72 villages of the annual value of a lakh of rupees, situated about 50 miles to the north-east of Udaipur near the

Asind.

Merwara border. Rupees 1,300 are paid as tribute to the Darbar. Rawat Ranjit Singh is a son of the late Rawat Jet Singh of Korabar, and was adopted by Rawat Arjun Singh, whom he succeeded in 1896. He was born on the 15th September 1884. The founder of the family was Ajit Singh, the fourth son of Arjun Singh, the founder of the Korabar family. He received a grant of the Gorkhya estate of fourteen villages from Maharana Bhim Singh, on whose behalf he signed the treaty of 1818 with the British Government. He was succeeded by his adopted son Dule Singh of Satola, who previous to his adoption had received the title of Rawat and several villages, including Asind, from Amar Singh, son of Maharana Bhim Singh. Dule Singh was then raised to the position of a first class Sardar with the twentieth place among the Solah. The family belongs to the Chondawat sept of the Sisodia Rajputs.

- (24) Thakur Sohan Singh of Sardargarh is a Rajput of the Indrabhanot division of the Dodia clan. His estate, which is situated

Sardargarh.

56 miles to the north-east of Udaipur on the right bank of the Chandrabhaga river, consists of 26 villages, which yield an income of Rs. 33,000 and pay a tribute of Rs. 1,740 to the Darbar. Thakur Sohan Singh, who succeeded his adoptive father Thakur Manohar Singh in December 1903, was born in 1872 and has one son. The Thakur has the hereditary privilege of guarding the Maharana's person in time of war. The Sardargarh family is among the oldest of the feudatories of Mewar, and received from Maharana Sajan Singh a place among the nobles of the first class. The family is descended from one Dhawal who came to Mewar from Gujrat in 1387. Dhawal and his ten immediate successors all fell in battle fighting for the Ranas.

One of the most important personages in Mewar is the guardian of the Nathdwara

Other influential personages.

temple. Sriman Tikait Goswami Maharaj Sri Govardhan Lalji is the head of the Vallabhacharya sect of Brahmans. He succeeded his father Maharaj Gidharaji in 1876, on the deposition of the latter for contumacious conduct. He was born in 1862, and is a well-educated gentleman, who has done much to promote the welfare of his people. The Maharaj, besides his estates in Mewar, holds *jagirs* in Kota, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Karauli, Gwalior, Indore, Partabgarh, Baroda and elsewhere, of the annual value of about two and a quarter lakhs of rupees. The offerings received by him yearly are estimated at between four and five lakhs. One village, Bhawanikhera, of the value of Rs. 1,500, is held by the temple in the Ajmer District. The grant was originally made by Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia. The origin of Nathdwara is thus described in a former Gazetteer of Mewar:—"The shrine owes its celebrity to the image of Krishna, said to be the same that was worshipped at Mathura ever since his deification between eleven and twelve centuries before Christ, and it is consequently one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage. Krishna was proscribed by the Emperor Aurangzeb, and the God was subsequently conducted by Rana Raj Singh of Mewar, about 1671, from Mathura to Mewar. An omen decided the spot of his future residence: as he journeyed towards the capital the chariot-wheel sank deep into the earth and defied extraction, upon which the angur interpreted it as the desire of the God to dwell there. This incident occurred at an inconsiderable village called Siarh in the lief of Delwara, one of the sixteen nobles of Mewar. The Chief hastened to make a perpetual gift of the village and its lands, which was speedily confirmed by the patent of the Rana. Nathji was removed from his car and in due time a temple was erected for his reception, when the hamlet of Siarh became the town of Nathdwara which now contains many thousand inhabitants. The territory contains abundant space for the town, the temple, and the establishments of the priests, as well as for the numerous resident worshippers, and the constant influx of votaries from distant regions. Within its bounds is the sanctuary of Kanya, where the criminal is

free from pursuit and no blood can be spilt. The guardians of the shrine belong to the Vallabbacharya sect, and the image is one of the seven famous images possessed by this division of the votaries of Krishna."

Officials.

Of the officials of the State one only calls for special notice—

(1) **Rai Mehta Panna Lal, C.I.E.**, an Oswal Mahajan by caste. The family is descended from Bar Singh Bachawat, one of the officials who accompanied Rao Bika from Jodhpur at the foundation of the Bikaner State. The family did good service till the time of Karm Chand, who was Dewan of Bikaner under Raja Rai Singh in the days of Akbar. Karm Chand conspired against his master and, the plot being discovered, fled to Delhi, where he remained till the death of Rai Singh, enjoying the favour of the Emperor.* Rai Singh before his death is said to have laid on his son Sur Singh the injunction to enfeeble the Bachawats to Bikaner and destroy them. Sur Singh, on succeeding to the *gadi*, went to do homage at Delhi, visited Karm Chand's sons and, having guaranteed their safety, induced them to return to Bikaner. This they did and for a time were treated with distinction. At the end of two months, however, their house was surrounded by Raj troops, and after a hard fight the family was exterminated to a man, with the exception of one boy who was absent with his mother's family in Udaipur. From this boy Mehta Panna Lal is descended. The family has held many high positions in Mewar, no less than three members of the elder branch, Devi Chand, Sher Singh, and Gokul Chand, having held the office of *Pardhan* or Chief Minister. Rai Panna Lal, who is a member of the younger branch and who for many years exercised the chief ministerial authority in the State, though the title of *Pardhan* was never formally conferred on him, resigned his appointment as chief ministerial officer in August 1894. He was born in 1842 and has one son, Fateh Lal. The title of Rai was bestowed on Mehta Panna Lal at the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, and ten years later he was nominated a Companion of the Indian Empire. He possesses a *jagir* of six villages valued at Rs. 10,000 a year.

DUNGARPUR.

The founder of the Dungarpur house was Mahap, son of Rawal Karan Singh of Mewar, who according to local tradition, was driven from Chitor, the then Capital of Mewar, by his brother-in-law the Chief of Jalor. The possessions of Dungarpur were divided early in the sixteenth century, one portion becoming the independent Raj of Banswara. Dungarpur, of which the early history calls for no special notice, entered into relations with the Mughals and, after the fall of the empire, became tributary to the Mahrattas, the tribute being taken after some dispute with Sindhia and Holkar by the State of Dhar. Dungarpur was subsequently harried by Pindari and other freebooters, till in 1818 an agreement was entered into with the British by which the tribute was assigned to them and the State was guaranteed against external aggression.

The present Chief, **His Highness Ray Rayan Maharawal Sri Sir Bijoy Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E.**, was born on the 17th July 1887 and is a Sisodia Rajput of the house of Mewar. He succeeded his grandfather Maharawal Ude Singh Bahadur, who died on the 13th February 1898. The late Chief Ude Singh was the son of Maharaj Jaswant Singh of Sabli, and succeeded Maharawal Jaswant Singh of Dungarpur in 1846. Maharawal Jaswant Singh had been deposed in 1825 for his incompetency, and his adopted son Dalpat Singh, son of the Partabgarh Chief, was made Regent. On Dalpat Singh's succession to Partabgarh in 1844 it was decided that he could not hold both States, and he was therefore permitted to adopt the late Chief. Maharawal Ude Singh married in 1855 the daughter of the Maharao of Sirohi, by whom he had a son, Khuman Singh, the father of the present Chief, who died on the 3rd October 1893. The nearest relatives to the Chief are the *jagirdars* of Nandli, Sabli, and Ora. The Dungarpur family is related by blood to those of Udaipur, Banswara, and Partabgarh. Maharawal Sir Bijoy Singh was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He left the College in 1907, and was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief on the 27th February 1909. He married the eldest daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana in 1907 and has a son and heir (Maharaj Kumar Lachman Singh), who was born on the 7th March 1908. A second son (Bir Bhadra Singh) was born the day after the Maharawal's investiture with ruling powers, and a daughter was born in 1910. His Highness was created Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in June 1912.

The leading men of Dungarpur are the nobles, including the Hawelis or relatives of the Maharawal, and hereditary office-bearers, the nobles being again subdivided on the same plan at those of Mewar into *solah* and *battis*, though neither number is strictly observed.

Leading personages.

Hawelis.

The Hawelis are the Thakurs of Nandli, Sabli, and Ora. These are all Sisodia Rajputs.

* Another version of this story is that Karm Chand, who was a good chess-player, attracted by his skill the notice of the Emperor, who would often cause him to sit down and play while his master and other Rajas stood by in humble attendance. This was naturally most galling to Rai Singh, who conceived a hatred towards his servant, and after his return home sought to kill him—a fate which Karm Chand only escaped by flight to Delhi. (*Forrest, Gazetteer of Bikaner, page 26.*)

Thakur Fateh Singh of Nandli is descended from Rawal Jaswant Singh through his grandson Pakht Singh and Prithwi Singh, the second son of the latter. The Thakur, who was born on 2nd July 1887, succeeded to the estate on his grand-father's death in 1905. He has five sons named Jaswant Singh, Anup Singh, Dip Singh, Prithwi Singh and Mahtab Singh. The estate consists of one village with an income of Rs. 1,124 and pays no tribute to the Darbar.

(2) **Thakur Shimbhu Singh of Sabli** is descended from Maharawal Girdhari of Dungarpur. The Thakur, who was born on the 21st November 1884, succeeded his cousin. The estate pays no tribute to the Darbar. His nearest relatives are his consins Parbat Singh, Thakur of Ora, and Ummed Singh Thakur of Mandoa. The present Maharawal is, as noticed above, by birth the grandson of a member of the Sabli family. The Sabli estate consists of one village with an income of about Rs. 560.

(3) **Maharaj Parbat Singh, Thakur of Ora**, is a descendant of Rawal Jaswant Singh. He was born on the 28th April 1880. He succeeded to the estate, which consists of 2 villages with an income of about Rs. 1,300 on the death of his uncle. He has one son. The estate pays no tribute to the Darbar.

The tazimi nobles comprised in the solah are eleven in number, exclusive of the Hawelis—the Thakurs of Bankura, Pit, Mandow, Thakarda, Chitri, Lodawal, Bamasa, Bichiwar, Solaj, Kua, and Ramgarh. Of these, two are Chondawat Sisodias, one is a Rathor, and the remaining eight are Chauhans.

(1) **Thakur Kishan Singh of Bankura**, a descendant of the Chauthan Raja Pirthwi Raj of Delhi, is the chief noble of Dungarpur. He holds an estate consisting of 28 villages which yields an income of about Rs. 15,500 and pays to the Darbar Rs. 2,794 per annum on account of tribute and Rs. 1,224 as contribution towards the cost of State Police. The Thakur, who was born on 24th November 1880, succeeded his brother the late Thakur Dalpat Singh in 1904. He has two sons named Sajan Singh and Bijey Singh. Sajan Singh is being educated at the Mayo College.

(2) **Thakur Zorawar Singh of Pit** is also a Prithwi Rajot Chauhan. His estate, which yields an income of Rs. 5,000 and pays Rs. 1,270 as tribute to the Darbar, and Rs. 288 as contribution towards the cost of State Police, consists of 46 villages. The Thakur, who was born on the 16th May 1895, succeeded his father in 1885. He has one son, Sangram Singh.

(3) **Thakur Dhirat Singh of Bichiwar**, a Prithwi Rajot Chauhan, holds an estate of 7 villages, which yields an income of Rs. 4,000 and pays to the Raj Rs. 368 as tribute and Rs. 72 as contribution towards the cost of the State Police. He was born on the 12th February 1865 and succeeded his uncle Bakht Singh. He has three sons Indar Singh, Amar Singh and Nar Singh.

(4) **Thakur Dalpat Singh of Mandow**, a Prithwi Rajot Chauhan, holds an estate consisting of 18 villages. The annual income is Rs. 6,000 and the tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs. 1,002. Rs. 289 are also paid as contribution towards the cost of the State Police. He succeeded his grand uncle and was born on the 26th September 1882. He has no son. His nearest relative was his brother Parbat Singh, who died leaving behind an adopted son named Pakht Singh.

(5) **Thakur Kestri Singh of Thakarda**, a Prithwi Rajot Chauhan, holds an estate of 16 villages yielding an income of Rs. 7,500 and paying Rs. 1,099 as tribute to the Darbar. The Thakur, who was born on the 30th March 1871, succeeded to the estate on the death of his father. He has two sons, Bijey Singh and Hamir Singh and one brother, Madan Singh.

(6) **Thakur Fateh Singh of Solaj** is a Chondawat Sisodia of the family of the Thakur of Salumbar in Mewar. His estate consists of 14 villages with an income of about Rs. 3,000. He pays to the Darbar an annual tribute of Rs. 258. The Thakur, who was born on 6th September 1897, succeeded his father Thakur Pahar Singh who died on 3rd February 1907. He is being educated at the Mayo College. His nearest relative is his brother Pirthi Singh.

(7) **Thakur Zorawar Singh of Kua**, a Rathor Rajput of the Mertia family, holds an estate of 33 villages with an income of Rs. 4,000. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs. 784. Rs. 258 are also paid as contribution towards the cost of State Police. The Thakur, who was born on the 15th April 1883, succeeded his cousin, the late Thakur Ram Singh. He has one son named Nahar Singh.

(8) **Thakur Shiva Singh of Lodawal** is a Chauhan Rajput of the Prithwi Rajot clan.

Lodawal.

The estate of the Lodawal consists of 3 villages yielding an income of Rs. 1,200 and pays no tribute to the Darbar. The Thakur succeeded on the death of his uncle. He was born on the 14th February 1888. He has two sons (Sajan Singh and Lachman Singh).

(9) **Thakur Lal Singh of Bamasa**, Prithwi Rajot Chauhan, holds an estate consisting

Bamasa.

of two villages with an income of Rs. 1,100 which pays a tribute of Rs. 401. The Thakur, who succeeded his nephew, was born on the 11th March 1876 and has no sons. His nearest relative is his cousin Sardar Singh.

Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram, Rawat, a Government servant, formerly a

Officials.

tahsildar in Ajmer, now Diwan of the State, to which his services were lent in 1902. He was born in 1855. He received the title of Rai Bahadur from the British Government in 1907.

Rai Sahib Dawda Seth Solha Chand. Member of the State Council and Chairman of the Dungarpur Municipality, is a Jaini by caste and a banker in the Dungarpur State. He rendered good services in the State during the famines of 1899, 1900 and 1902. He received the title of Rai Sahib from the British Government in 1911.

BANSWARA.

The origin of the Banswara family, which is an offshoot from that of Dungarpur, is thus given in a former Gazetteer, the author of which has taken his facts from a local chronicle:— "The Rawals of Banswara are a junior branch of that family of the Sisodia clan of Rajputs which is now ruling in Dungarpur, from which they separated about the year 1530. At that period, and for many years previously, the whole country, which now comprises the two States of Banswara and Dungarpur, was known as Bagar, and was under the dominion of the family of the Sisodias which still holds Dungarpur, though the Chief's control over the lawless Bhils inhabiting the wilder part of his territory was merely nominal. Ude Singh, who came to power in A.D. 1509, had two sons, the elder named Prithwi Raj and the younger Jagmal. He himself marched under his kinsman, Rana Sanga of Chitor, against the Emperor Babar, and was killed at the great battle of Khanua in 1527. After his death his territory was divided between his two sons, and the descendants of the two families are the present Chiefs of Dungarpur and Banswara. Whether this division was made amicably or by force is not clear. There is a tradition that Ude Singh ordered it to be made before he died. There is another legend that Jagmal Singh, his son, was left for dead on the battle-field, but recovered and on returning to his country was disowned as an impostor. Thereupon he took refuge in the hills to the north of the present site of Banswara, and having collected a body of followers began to make incursions into his brother's territory. This asylum is still known as Jagmer. It is related that Jagmal's first acquisition of territory came about in this wise. In those days there resided to the east of the Mahi river a powerful nobleman, who hardly deigned to acknowledge the authority of the ruler of Dungarpur. His estate was known as that of Kuanya. With him Jagmal speedily came into collision and a protracted feud ensued. After harassing each other for a number of years, they at length became reconciled, and on the death of the old Thakur of Kuanya, Jagmal gained possession of his estate without opposition. Having thus obtained a firm foothold, he turned his aims against the Bhils, who held nearly the whole of the country now constituting Banswara. Where the town of Banswara now stands there was a large Bhil *pal* or colony under a powerful Chieftain named Wasna, and against him Jagmal directed his principal attack. Wasna was killed during the storming of his *pal*, his followers were routed, and his lands passed into the hands of his Rajput conquerors. The name Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara.

"Jagmal now transferred his residence to Banswara, whence he continued his forays against Dungarpur and the Bhils. In Dungarpur, Ude Singh had been succeeded by his elder son, Prithwi Raj, and the two brothers, finding their continual border was intolerable agreed to abide by the arbitration of the Raja of Dhar as to the partition of their lands. Accordingly in 1529 the river Mahi was fixed as the boundary between the two States of Dungarpur and Banswara, which since that date have remained perfectly distinct and independent of one another.

"Other records relate that the Chief of Bagar, Ude Singh, divided his territory at his death between his two sons, Prithwi Raj and Jagmal."

There is little of note to be found in the history of Banswara, till in 1812, nearly three centuries after its foundation, the then Chief, anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas, offered to become tributary to the British Government. In 1818 a definite treaty was made and soon afterwards the tribute formerly paid to the Mahratta Chief of Dhar was transferred to the British Government.

His Highness Rai Rayan Maharawal Sri Pirthi Singh Bahadur was born on 15th

The Chief.

July 1888, and succeeded his father Maharawal Shimbhu Singh on 8th January 1914. He was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief in March of the same year. He is a Rajput of the Aharya Ghelot Sub-division of the Sisodia clan. Maharawal Shimbhu Singh was married

and at his death on the 27th February 1913, left 8 sons and 2 daughters. His father Maharawal Lachman Singh, whose natural father was Bakhtawar Singh, second son of Thakur Kushal Singh of Surpur in Banswara, was adopted by Maharawal Bahadur Singh. The fourteenth Chief of Banswara, Maharawal Pirthi Singh, died in the year 1786, leaving 5 sons. Of these, the eldest, Bijay Singh, succeeded his father, the second son Bakhtawar Singh, received the Jagir of Khandu, and the third, Kushal Singh, that of Surpur. Maharawal Bijay Singh was succeeded by his son, Umed Singh, and subsequently by his grandson, Bhawani Singh, who died in 1839, leaving no son or brother. The nearest relative according to the rule of primogeniture was thus the eldest descendant of Bakhtawar Singh, his grandson Man Singh. The Chauhans, who were then the most influential personages in the State, fearing the rivalry of the Khandu family, placed Bahadur Singh the second son of Bakhtawar Singh, and uncle to Man Singh, on the *gadi* before Man Singh was aware of what was going on. Bahadur Singh, who was old, was persuaded to adopt Lachman Singh, the infant grandson of Thakur Kushal Singh of Surpur. Five years later, Maharawal Bahadur Singh died and Lachman Singh succeeded him. Maharawal Lachman Singh, was married 12 times, and at his death left 3 sons. The present Maharawal has been married twice, namely, to the daughters of (1) His Highness Sir Kestri Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharao of Sirohi, and (2) the Rana of Danta in Gujrat. After giving birth to a son (Maharaj Kunwar Chandar Bir Singh) on the 26th November 1909 the elder Maharani died on the 24th December 1909. His Highness has two daughters also. His Highness' nearest relatives are his brothers Maharaj Chatar Singh, Maharaj Golab Singh, Maharaj Kishore Singh, Maharaj Lal Singh, Maharaj Madan Singh, Maharaj Shankar Singh, his two uncles, Maharaj Sajjan Singh of Tejpur and Maharaj Swai Singh of Sagrod, and his cousin Abhey Singh of Surpur. The family most closely connected with the ruling house is that of Bakhtawar Singh of Khandu of which the present representative, the fifth in descent from the founder, is Raghunath Singh, who was born on the 6th August 1881. The descent of the Banswara house through that of Dungarpur from the ruling family of Mewar has already been noticed.

The following table shows the principal rulers of Banswara:—

MAHARAWAL UDE SINGH of Dungarpur
(Died 1540).

Maharawal Prithi Singh
of Dungarpur (ancestor of the Chiefs of Dungarpur).

Maharawal Jegmal Singh
of Banswara (died 1540).

Maharawal Jai Singh.

Maharawal Pratap Singh.

Maharawal Kanadeo Singh.

Maharawal Kalyan Singh.

Maharawal Agar Singh.

Maharawal Ude Singh I.

Maharawal Samar Singh
(said to have wrested a portion of Pratabgarh territory from the Maharawat of that State).

Maharawal Kushal Singh
(founder of Kushalgarh and Kushalpara, who subjugated the Bhils).

Maharawal Ajab Singh.

Maharawal Bhim Singh
(died 1713).

Maharawal Bishan Singh
(died 1737).

Maharawal Ude Singh II
(died 1747).

Maharawal Prithi Singh
(died 1786).

Maharawal Bijay Singh
(died 1816).

Thakur Bakhtawar Singh
of Khandu.

Khushal Singh
of Surpur.

Maharawal Umed Singh
(died 1819).
(This Chief made the first treaty with the British Government in 1818, after which the tribute formerly payable to Dhar was transferred to the British Government).

Sardar Singh
of Khandu
(killed in 1817 by Maharawal Umed Singh).

Maharawal Bahadur Singh
(died 1814).

Man Singh.

(by adoption)
Maharawal Laohhman Singh
(died 1905).

Pateh Singh
(died 1890).

Jaawant Singh
(died 1885).

Raghanath Singh
(born on the 6th August 1881).

Maharawal Bhawani Singh
(died 1839).

Hamir Singh.

Bakhtawar Singh.

Madho Singh
(died without issue).

Laohhman Singh
(died 1905).

Maharawal Simbhu Singh
(died 1913).

Surya Singh
(died 1903).

Sajjan Singh
(adopted by Surjan Singh of Tejpur).

Sawai Singh.

Abhey Singh
(born on 26th March 1893).

(1) Maharawal Prithi Singh, (2) Golab Singh, (3) Lal Singh, (4) Madan Singh, (5) Chatar Singh (present Chief), (6) Kishor Singh, (7) Raj Singh and (8) Shacker Singh.

The leading men of Banswara are the hereditary nobles, the Kamdar, and a few office-bearers. The latter are only hereditary in the sense that they hold *jagirs* from the Darbar.

Leading men.

They do not necessarily succeed to any particular office. The Kamdar is generally a foreigner.

As in Mewar, there seems originally to have been sixteen nobles of the first class (*Solah*) of whom eight, Chauhans and Sisodias, sit to the right of the Chief in Darbar. On the left sat formerly eight Rathors, but the number has now dwindled down to three. In the second class come a number of nobles, chiefly the descendants of the younger sons of former Chiefs, to whom no special place is allotted.

The following are the principal nobles:—

Chauhans.—(1) Thakur Partab Singh of Molan.

(2) Thakur Balwant Singh of Metwala.

(3) Thakur Pirthi Singh of Arthuna.

(4) Rao Rai Singh of Garhi.

(5) Thakur Sardar Singh of Ganora.

Sisodias.—(6) Bhai Raghunath Singh of Khandu.

(7) Bhai Abhei Singh of Surpur.

(8) Thakur Jaswant Singh of Kushalpara.

Chauhans.—(9) Thakur Kishan Singh of Bankura.

(10) Thakur Ke-ri Singh of Thakarda.

(11) Thakur Dalpat Singh of Mandow.

} These nobles belong to Dungarpur but hold estates in Banswara.

Rathors.—(12) Rao Ude Singh of Kushalgarh.

(13) Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of Talwara.

(14) Thakur Anup Singh of Orwara.

The *Jagirdars* of Khandu and Surpur, who have the title of Bhai, are descended from Maharawal Prithwi Singh, as mentioned in the notice of the chief. The Bhai of Surpur is the cousin of the present Maharawal. The Bhai of Kushalpara is a Sisodia of the Shaktawat branch of the Mewar family. The Chauhan families all claim descent from Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi and are said to have migrated from the neighbourhood of Sambhar when defeated by the Muhammadans. The Rathor nobles are all connected with the ruling family of Marwar. All the *Solah* nobles have the *tazin*, which is not enjoyed by any of the others. The Rao of Kushalgarh pays a tribute to the Banswara Darbar of Rs. 550 a year is liable to render military service to them when called upon and attends when marriages and installations take place in the ruling family, but is in other respects independent of his nominal Chief, the boundary between whose territories and his own has been defined by a British officer. The Rao of Garhi holds a very large estate, but is in no way independent. Of the *Solah* nobles only the Rao of Garhi, the Thakur of Kushalpara, and the *Jagirdars* of Khandu and Surpur received their estates from the present ruling family. The estates of all the rest date from before the foundation of the separate State. Succession is in all cases by primogeniture, provision being made for the younger sons. All the nobles have to render feudal service when required in person if the Chief himself leads the troops of the State, in other cases by deputy. Tribute is paid by all. The custom of levying it apparently originated in the forced contributions taken from the nobles in aid of the blackmail paid by the Chiefs to Sindhia and other Mahrattas and to Pindaris at the beginning of the present century. Until recent years most of the offices in the State were held by descendants of Nima Baniyas settled in Banswara, who accompanied the first Chief from Dungarpur. These now carry on their private trade only, having been superseded by Nagar Brahmins and Oswals entertained by subsequent rulers. These latter still hold minor posts. The only official of importance is the Kamdar, who has for some time been a foreigner. He supervises all Public departments and disposes of the public revenues after consultation with the Chief with whose private revenues he has no concern.

The following nobles alone call for separate notice:—

(1) Rao Ude Singh of Kushalgarh is a Rathor of the Ramawat sub-clan. He is nominally subordinate to the Chief, to whom he pays tribute, but in consequence of frequent attempts on the part of the Darbar to claim rights over the estate to which it was not entitled,

Individual nobles.

Kushalgarh.

Kushalgarh was finally decided by the British Government to be practically independent for all purposes other than the payment of tribute, rendering of military service to the Darbar when called upon and personal attendance at marriages and installations in the Chief's family. The Rao corresponds directly in all matters with the Political Agent. The estate, which is populated almost entirely by Bhils, consists of 237 villages situated to the south of Banswara. The annual income is estimated at Rs. 72,000. In addition to the tribute of Rs. 550 a year paid to Banswara, Rs. 1,305 Salim Shahi are paid annually to Ratlam on account of the *jagir* of Khara comprising sixty villages granted by that State in 1752. The Kushalgarh family is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great-grandson Asharan obtained a grant of Kushalgarh

from the Emperor Aurangzeb. The distinctive name of Ramawat by which the sub-branch is known, is derived from Ram Singh, the sixth in descent from Rao Jodha. Ram Singh was killed, about 1631 in a war between the Chauhāns of Banswara and the Rathors regarding the succession to the *jagi* of Banswara, which was disputed between the son of a Chauhan and the son of a Rathor, Rani. The latter eventually gained the day. Kusalgarh itself was founded by Akhe Raj in 1671. The title of Rao was conferred on Thakur Zalim Singh by Maharana Bhim Singh of Mewar. The present Rao is the great-grandson of Rao Zalim Singh. He was born in 1855 and succeeded his father Rao Zorawar Singh in 1891. He has three sons, the eldest of whom, Ranjit Singh, was born on the 2nd May 1882, a brother Jaswant Singh, born in 1861, and two nephews. A son was born to Ranjit Singh on 13th February 1905. The family of the Rao is closely connected with that of the Rathor Raja of Jhabua. On the accession of a new Rao to the Kusalgarh estate, the ceremony of *laiwar-bandhi* (investiture by buckling on a sword) is performed by the Raja, who attends at Kusalgarh for this purpose.

(2) Rao Rai Singh of Garhi is a Chauhan Rajput. The family of Garhi, which has for sometime been the most powerful and influential in Banswara, is of comparatively recent origin in the State. The first of the line, Agar Singh, came from Thakarda in Dungarpur; towards the middle of the eighteenth century and received from Maharawal Ude Singh-II the *jagir* of Wasi. Agar Singh was killed in an attempt to reduce to subjection certain mutinous members of the Maharawal's family, but his son, Ude Singh, brought the enterprise to a successful conclusion and received as his reward the *jagirs* of Naogama, taken from the rebels, and of Garhi. Other villages were added later. For services rendered to the Maharawal of Dungarpur in expelling the Mahrattas, Thakur Arjun Singh subsequently received a grant of villages in that State. Arjun Singh's successor, Thakur Ratan Singh, who was the prime mover in the substitution in the Chiefship of the Surpur line for that of Khandu, received the title of Rao from his son-in-law, the Maharana of Udaipur.

The estate consists of two hundred and seven villages of which the majority are situated to the west of Banswara; yields a revenue of about Rs. 52,000 and pays a tribute of Rs. 1,500-8 to the Darbar. Of the whole estate, one hundred and twenty-five villages, comprised in the district of Chilkari, were conquered by Banswara troops from the neighbouring State of Sunth Rampur in Rewakanta and were subsequently bestowed free of tribute on Thakur Agar Singh, the leader of the force. The estate held in Dungarpur is worth about Rs. 7,000 a year. The present Rao who is a son of Thakur Amar Singh of the Gamra family in Dungarpur, succeeded the late Rao, Sangram Singh, by adoption in 1905. He is married to the sister of the Thakur of Datria in Dhar.

(3) Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Khandu, owing to his kinship with the ruling Chief called the Bhai of Khandu, is a Sisodia Rajput descended from Maharawal Prithwi Singh (1747-86). An account of the origin and descent of the family has been given in the sketch of the Chief. The estate, which is situated to the east of Banswara, comprises forty villages with an annual income of Rs. 19,000. In consideration of the succession to the Chiefship of a junior branch of the family the tribute was reduced to the nominal sum of Rs. 200-8. Maharaj Raghunath Singh was born on the 6th August 1881, and succeeded his grandfather Fateh Singh in 1890. He has one son, Sajjan Singh. During the minority of the Maharaj the estate was under the management of the Darbar.

(4) Thakur Partab Singh of Molan is a Chauhan Rajput of the Kalianmalote clan and is in point of descent the leading noble of Banswara, his ancestors having held an important *jagir* on the east side of the Mahi river under the Dungarpur Darbar before the separation of the two States. Until the days of Maharawal Prithwi Singh, by whom a considerable portion of the estate was confiscated and transferred to Garhi, Molan was the most important estate in Banswara, being worth about a lakh of rupees. The present value of the seven villages to which it has been reduced is only Rs. 4,000. Rs. 128-4 are payable as tribute to the Darbar. Thakur Partab Singh who was born in 1901, succeeded to the estate in March 1911. The Thakurs of Metwala and Arthuna are the heads of the junior branches of the Molan family.

PARTABGARH.

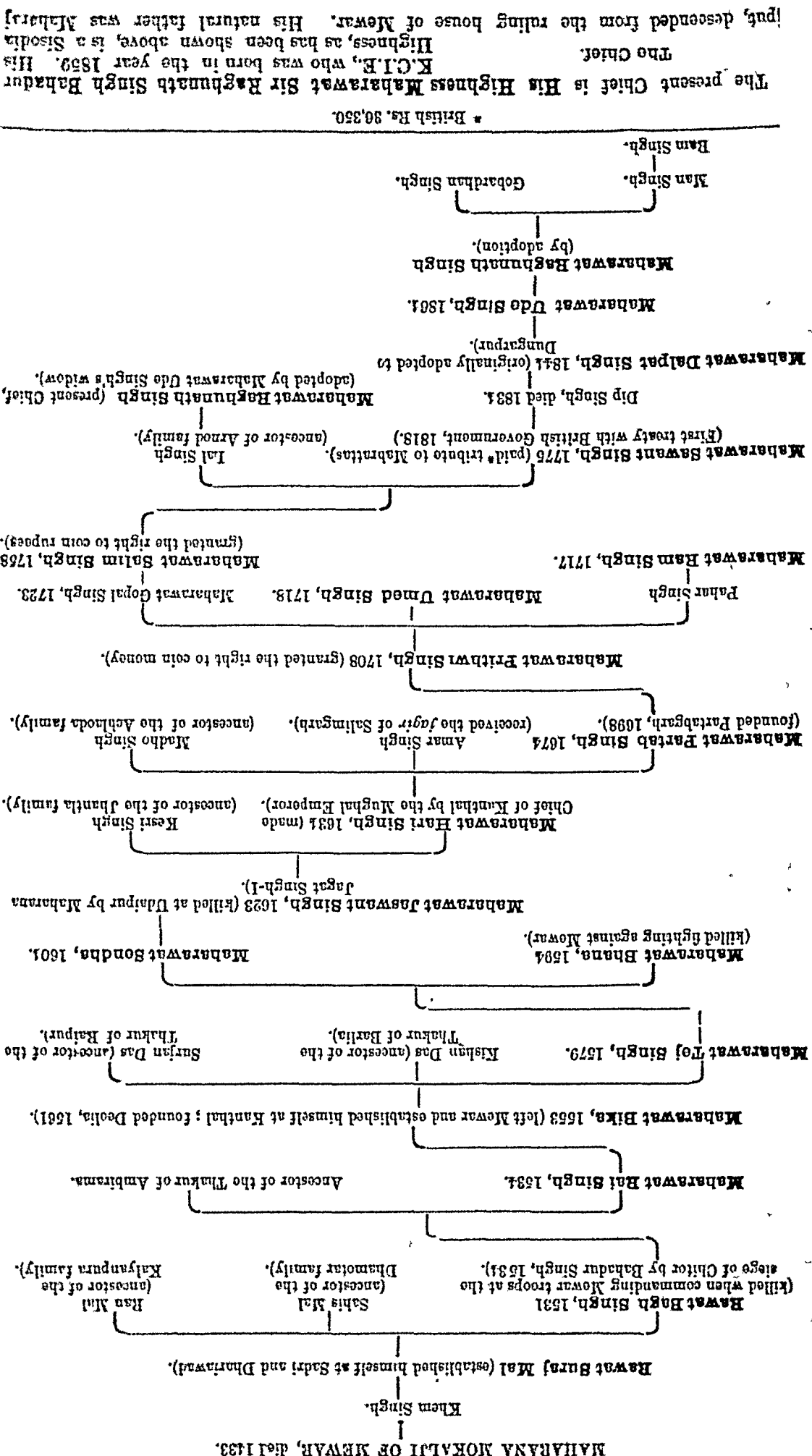
The Partabgarh family according to local accounts is descended from Khem Singh, second son of Rana Mokul and younger brother of Rana Kumbha, who held the throne of Mewar from 1433 to 1468. Khem Singh's second son, Suraj Mal, possessed himself of the Sadri and Dhariawad districts. In 1534, when Chitor was invested by Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, Bagh Singh, the eldest son of Suraj Mal, headed the defence, and sacrificed his life for the safety of Ude Singh, the infant son of Rana Sangra. Bagh Singh was succeeded at Sadri by his son Rai Singh. In 1553, Rai Singh's son Bika is said to have left Mewar and, after residing for some years at Giaspur near Deolia, finally defeated and killed a powerful Bhil chieftain named Devi, and founded the town of Deogarh or Deolia in 1561. Bika may, therefore, be considered the real founder of the Pratabgarh State, though it was not known by that name till some generations later. Bhana, the grandson of Bika, is said to have afforded shelter to

Mahabat Khan after the defeat of the latter by the Emperor Jahangir. Afterwards when restored to favour Mahabat Khan remembered the kindness received and furthered the cause of Hari Singh, Bhana's great nephew, at the Court of Delhi. Bhana was killed in battle fighting for the Governor of Mandisor against the Rana of Udaipur in 1604. His nephew, Jaswant Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1623, being considered dangerously powerful, was invited to Udaipur and, together with his eldest son, was treacherously killed by Rana Jagat Singh-I. Kanthal was occupied by Mewar troops. Nine years later, Jaswant Singh's second son, Hari Singh, being taken to Delhi by the Thakur of Damotar, succeeded, partly by the interest of Mahabat Khan and partly by his own skill and address, in getting himself recognised as an independent Chief by the Emperor Shah Jahan, who bestowed on him the district of Kanthal of which the value is said to have then been nine lakhs of rupees. On his return the Mewar troops were withdrawn and Hari Singh established himself at Deolia, built a palace and gradually brought into subjection the whole tract now known as Partabgarh. His tribute to the Emperor of Delhi was fixed at Rs. 15,000, and he was granted the title of Maharajadhiraj Maharawat. Hari Singh was succeeded in 1674 by his son Partab Singh, the founder of the town of Partabgarh, from which the State now takes its name. An attempt made in this reign by the Maharana of Udaipur to recover Kanthal was unsuccessful and ended in the death of Ram Singh, the son-in-law of the Chief of Mewar. Prithwi Singh, who succeeded his father in 1708, was received with much courtesy at Delhi and was granted the right to coin money, which was renewed fifty years later to his grandson Salim Singh. The Salim Shahi rupee is the principal coin of Partabgarh and the adjoining districts to this day, but the official currency was altered in 1904 from Salim Shahi to Imperial. In the next reign, that of Sawant Singh (1775-1844), the country was overrun by the Maharattas, and the Maharawat only saved his State from destruction by agreeing to pay to Holkar a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 72,700 instead of the tribute formerly paid to Delhi. Holkar's tribute is still levied by the British Government and paid over to Indore.

The first connection of the State with the British Government took place in 1804, when a treaty was entered into which was dissolved by Lord Cornwallis a little later. In 1818 a fresh treaty was made which is still in force. Maharawat Sawant Singh died in 1814, his son Dip Singh and the latter's eldest son Kesri Singh having predeceased him. In the meantime Dalpat Singh, Dip Singh's second son, had been adopted by Maharawat Jaswant Singh of Dungarpur and had succeeded to that State in 1825. It was decided by the British Government that Dalpat Singh who, on Maharawat Sawant Singh's death, had become the nearest heir to Partabgarh, could not be allowed to succeed to both Chiefships. He therefore relinquished Dungarpur in favour of his adopted son Ude Singh, son of the Thakur of Sabli, and was installed as Maharawat of Partabgarh. On his death in 1864, he was succeeded by his son Ude Singh, who was born in 1847, improved the police arrangements, thus giving much needed security to life and property, established regular courts of justice, and died without issue on the 15th February 1890.

His widow adopted his third cousin and nearest surviving relative, Raghunath Singh of Arnod, the present Maharawat.

The following is an abstract genealogical tree of the Partabgarh Chief's family:—



* British Rs. 90,350.

The present Chief is His Highness **Maharawat Sir Raghunath Singh Bahadur K.C.I.B.**, who was born in the year 1859. His Highness, as has been shown above, is a Sisodia put, descended from the ruling house of Mewar. His natural father was Alhara!

The Chief.

Khushal Singh of Arnod, third in descent from Lal Singh, younger brother of Maharawat Sawant Singh (1774-1844). The late Chief, Maharawat Ude Singh, having died in February 1889 without a legitimate successor, either natural or adopted, his widow adopted Raghunath Singh, the nearest relative.

His Highness has been thrice married, first to the daughter of the Thakur of Pisangan in Ajmer, secondly to the daughter of the Maharaj of Semlia in Sailana (she died on 29th April 1908) and thirdly to a younger daughter of the Thakur of Pisangan. By the senior of these Ranis, who died in 1891, His Highness has one son, Man Singh, and by his third Rani another son, named Gobardhan Singh, born in 1885 and 1900, respectively. An heir was born on the 12th April 1908 to Maharaj Kunwar Man Singh, who is married to the daughter of the Raja of Khetri. He is also married to the second daughter of His Highness the Raja Sahib of Tehri in Garhwal by whom he had a daughter in August 1912. His Highness had also two daughters, the elder of whom was married to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner. She died in August 1906. The younger daughter is married to the eldest son of His Highness the Raja of Sailana, who died in January 1911. The Maharawat has no near relatives on the male side, the closest connection being Thakur Kushal Singh of Salimgarh, whose family is descended directly from Amar Singh, third son of Maharawat Hari Singh, who succeeded to the Partabgarh *gadi* in 1684. The present Chief and the Thakur of Salimgarh are ninth in descent from a common ancestor.

The Chief's natural mother was a daughter of the Maharaj of Fatehgarh in Kishangarh. His adoptive mother, the widow of the late Maharawat, was a daughter of the Chauhan Thakur of Namli in Rutlam.

The leading men of the State consist of hereditary nobles, hereditary office-bearers, Loading men. non-hereditary officials, hereditary bards, priests, etc.

The hereditary nobles are all Rajputs and are fifty in number, nearly all of them being descended from some member of the ruling family. They possess altogether one hundred and sixteen villages with an annual income of about one and a quarter lakhs of rupees, and pay Rs. 20,434 as tribute to the Darbar.

Of the nobles only nine, who are considered to belong to the first class, are entitled to the *tarim*. They are all Sisodias and take rank as follows :—

1. The Thakur of Dhamotar.	5. The Thakur of Jhantla.
2. Do. Kalyanpura.	6. Do. Barlia.
3. Do. Ambirama.	7. Do. Salimgarh.
4. Do. Raipur.	8. Do. Achloda.

9 The Maharaj of Arnod.

Their estates were presented to the ancestors of the present holders directly by the Chief in some cases as a reward for special service, in others as maintenance for younger sons and brothers. Succession is always by primogeniture, adoption in case of failure of issue being generally permitted and recognised by the Darbar. Besides the annual tribute, the nobles are expected to render military and police service in accordance with their means, to report to the Darbar all heinous offences committed within their estates, and to be present at the capital at certain annual festivals and other special occasions, when summoned.

The hereditary office-bearers are mostly Bagria* Mahajans, who hold *jagirs* for services rendered by their ancestors and receive small salaries according to the actual appointment which they hold. A few Nagar Brahmans, Muhammadans, and Kayasthas hold office as occasion requires, but are not hereditary *Jagirdars*. The family priests of the Chief (*Purohitis*) are Amaitha Brahmans and the State priests (*Karmantiris*) are Tarwari Mewara Brahmans. These hold *jagirs*, as do the *Dasundis* or family bards (*Bhats*), of whom the present representative is Dasundi Chandan Singh, and the Charans, of whom the Rao of Sanchai and Baret of Velara are the heads.

Individual persons of note.

The following personages call for individual notice :—

(1) Thakur Hindu Singh Dhamotar, a Sisodia Rajput, is the senior noble of the State and sits first on the right hand of the Chief in Darbar. On the demise of a Chief the Thakur of

Dhamotar.

Dhamotar takes temporary charge of affairs, and after consultation with the widows of the late Chief and any influential nobles who may be present at the time, installs the new ruler. No accession without his intervention would be recognized as valid. The family is descended from Sahis Mal, younger brother of Bagh Singh, who after the latter's death at Chitor settled at Nimbahera. Some forty years later, in 1571, Kamalji, Sahis Mal's son, received a *jagir* in Panthol. Kamalji was killed at Haldighat in 1576 fighting for the Maharana of Mowar against the Emperor Akbar. The estate, which comprises eleven villages of the estimated value of Rs. 23,000 Imperial and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 3,000, is situated to the north of Partabgarh. The Thakur is closely related to the Jodhpur family. The present Thakur succeeded his father Thakur Keshi Singh in 1894. His great-grandfather, Thakur Ror Singh, had three sons and two daughters. One of the latter married Maharaja Takht Singh, then

* See page 22. The tract comprised in the Banswara and Dungarpur States is known as Bagra. The same is applied to the local district.

Chief of Ahmadnagar, and afterwards ruler of Marwar, who bestowed the *jagir* of Jhalawand, on Gambhir Singh, Ror Singh's second son. On Ror Singh's death in 1848, his eldest son, Thakur Hamir Singh, succeeded him, and subsequently, having no male issue, adopted Thakur Kesri Singh, the second son of his brother Gambhir Singh. Thakur Hindu Singh had one son born on the 20th April 1909, who died on 9th December 1911.

(2) **Thakur Ratan Singh of Raipur** is a Sisodia Rajput of the Ramawat sub-clan, so called from Ram Das, the first Thakur. He occupies the first seat in Darbar on the left of the Chief. The estate, which is situated 26 miles to the south of Partabgarh, consists of eight villages with an annual rental of Rs. 9,887. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs. 2,181. The estate was bestowed on Ram Das, son of Surjan Das, third son of Maharawat Bika (1553-79) as a reward for subduing the Bhil tribes. The Raipur Thakur, in addition to the revenue from his own villages, receives tribute from the Thakurs of Manpura and Kangarh and the produce of a small estate in Gwalior. The Thakurs of Manpura and Kangarh are descended from Man Singh and Kan Singh, the second and third sons of Thakur Ram Das. In 1789, during the time of Dal Singh, the eighth Thakur, the Ramawats were driven from their estates by the Parawat family, but with the aid of the Darbar, recovered them six years later when the Parawats were expelled to Dhar.

(3) **Thakur Debi Singh of Kalyanpura** is a descendant of Ram Mal, third son of Suraj Mal, a brother of Bagh Singh. He holds the second place on the right in Darbar. The estate of Kalyanpura comprises two villages with a revenue of Rs. 2,551 and pays a tribute of Rs. 1,097 to the Darbar. Ram Mal, the founder of the house, was killed in the service of Mewar in a boundary dispute with Bundi in 1541. His son Sultan Singh, who commanded the Mewar troops against Mahabat Khan, received as a reward for his success the *jagir* of Bhairwi in Udaipur, together with the *Sanad* (grant) of *Kurba* (the insignia of royalty) and was raised to the rank of a first class noble. When Bika established himself in Deolia in 1561, Sultan Singh accompanied him and received a *jagir*. Kalyan Singh, who succeeded to the estate in 1614, received a grant of a village in Mandisor from the Subah of that place for his services in repressing the Grassias. This estate is still held by the descendants of his younger brother, Madho Singh. Thakur Ranchhor Das successfully led an army to repel an attack from the Subah of Mandisor.

(4) **Thakur Sammat Singh of Barlia** is descended from Kishan Das, second son of Maharawat Bika. Of the nine sons of Kishan Das, the eldest, Jeth Singh, succeeded to the Chiefship of Salumbar by adoption. The remainder accompanied him to Mewar. In 1678, Maharawat Partap Singh, on his return from a visit to Salumbar, brought with him Manohar Das, son of Janiji, the ninth son of Kishan Das, and bestowed on him the *jagir* of Barlia. The estate, which is situated to the north of Partabgarh on the Gwalior border, comprises two villages with a revenue of Rs. 4,600 paying a tribute of Rs. 661. Thakur Sammat Singh succeeded his father Thakur Lal Singh in 1901.

(5) **Thakur Bhawani Singh of Achlaoda** is a descendant of Thakur Madho Singh third son of Maharawat Hari Singh (1634-74). The estate, which is situated nine miles to the south of Partabgarh, comprises seven villages with a revenue of Rs. 5,500 and pays a tribute of Rs. 916. The present Thakur, who was born in 1897, succeeded his father Madho Singh-II in 1902.

(6) **Thakur Umed Singh of Jhantla** is a descendant of Kesri Singh, third son of Maharawat Jaswant Singh, who was killed at Udaipur in 1634. The estate is situated fifteen miles north of Partabgarh. It comprises five villages with an annual rental of Rs. 9,000 and pays a tribute of Rs. 708 to the Darbar.

Thakur Umed Singh was born in 1902 and succeeded his grandfather Thakur Takht Singh in 1906, his father Kunwar Parbat Singh having died in the late Thakur's life time in 1903.

BHUMIA AND GRASSIA CHIEFS OF THE HILLY TRACTS OF MEWAR.

The Bhunia Chiefs of Jawas and Para are Sambri Chohans. Amongst the Chohans who came to Rajputana, two of the divisions are called "Sambris" and "Purbyas." Those who settled to the south of Sambhar are known by the former title, while those who first went eastwards from Sambhar and afterwards returned to Rajputana are described as Purbyas from the word "Purab" east. Amongst the former are the Chiefs of Garhi and Arhuna of Banawara and those of Jawas and Para in the Bhumat or Hilly Tracts of Mewar, whilst the Rao of Bedla, the Rawat of Kotharia, the Rao of Parsoli of Mewar and the Rawat of Jura amongst the Grassia Chiefs in the Kotra district have the epithet of Purbya Chohans.

Rao Lakamsi, the progenitor of the family, is said to have originally left Sambhar for Marwar and eleven generations afterwards two brothers, descendants of his, Ganga and Manak, appear to have found their way in A.D. 1262 to Deo Somnath in Dungarpur, and afterwards to have attacked and killed Grassia Bansia Jograi, the Chief, and to have taken possession of

Jawas, then the capital of what was called Khara, a district of 700 villages. They divided the district between them, Ganga taking Para and Manak, the younger of the two, Jawas.

In A. D. 1746 the Rao of Salumbar attacked Jawas, killed the Chief Rao Himmat Singh, and took possession of the estate; but it was recovered in 1756 by Himmat Singh's son, Rao Natha.

The estate was ravaged again in 1759 by the Salumbar troops, and in 1824 it was confiscated by Maharana Bhim Singh of Udaipur, but was subsequently restored.

The late Rao Amar Singh was the son of the famous Daulat Singh, Thakur of Babulwara, who was foremost in opposing the Government in A. D. 1826-27.

Daulat Singh was the most influential leader of the Bhils in these tracts. In the course of time he was won over to our side, and on the Mewar Bhil corps being raised was appointed to it as paid Thakur. Daulat Singh died in 1841, and was succeeded in the regiment by his son, Amar Singh, then a child of only three years of age. Amar Singh succeeded to the Jawas estate in December 1874, on the death of his nephew Bhairon Singh, retaining the Thakurati Babulwara and the appointment of Regimental Thakur. In 1877 his name was removed from the regiment for neglect in the matter of the arrest of two deserters from the corps, but he was re-instated in the position as a reward for the energy and loyalty displayed by him in the Bhil disturbances of 1881. The appointment of Regimental Thakur was abolished from 1st April 1908. The present Rao Ratan Singh succeeded Amar Singh in 1894.

Jawas, the capital of the estate, is situated on the right bank of the river Som, six miles distant by road from the Station of Kherwara. The estate comprises 55 villages yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 30,000 Udaipuri, the same as it was before the famine of 1899-1900, after which it temporarily fell to some Rs. 11,000 only. Two thousand five hundred Udaipuri rupees are paid to the Mewar Darbar as "Chatund." There are two or three villages in Para, Chani, and Thana in which Jawas has certain rights. The Rao married the sister of the Thakur of Madra in Jura in 1903 and the sister of the present Rao of Ogra in 1907, but has no male issue. He is the wealthiest and first in rank of all the Bhumia Chiefs.

The Rao has 28 armed retainers.

Genealogical Tree of the Jawas family.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Manakji. | 16. Surat Singh. |
| 2. Gegaji. | 17. Shatru Salji. |
| 3. Sabal Singh. | 18. Samarth Singhji. |
| 4. Kaluji. | 19. Khusal Singh. |
| 5. Bhojraj. | 20. Daulat Singh. |
| 6. Sekhaji. | 21. Umed Singh. |
| 7. Bhimaji. | 22. Bakht Singh. |
| 8. Shiv Singh. | 23. Himmat Singh. |
| 9. Bagaji. | 24. Nathuji. |
| 10. Chandra Bhanji. | 25. Raghunath Singh. |
| 11. Jaswant Singh. | 26. Jaswant Singh. |
| 12. Suraj Singh. | 27. Bhim Singh. |
| 13. Jet Singh. | 28. Bhairav Singh. |
| 14. Amar Singh-I. | 29. Amar Singh-II. |
| 15. Sirdar Singh. | 30. Ratan Singh. |

PAHARA OR PARA.

For early history see Jawas.

Badan Singh, the present Rawat of Para, succeeded his father Lakshman Singh who died in the year 1894.

The Rawat manages his estate badly.

In the Bhil disturbance of 1881 Lakshman Singh gained the thanks of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana for the energy he displayed in arresting 13 out of the 14 of the perpetrators of certain mail robberies which took place at that time.

Badan Singh married the sister of the Samija Thakur in Jura in 1896 and the sister of the Thakur of Adkalia in Panarwa in 1907, but has no male issue. He has three brothers.

Para is twelve miles distant from the cantonment of Kherwara. The estate now comprises 32 villages of the annual value of Udaipuri rupees 12,000, of which Udaipuri rupees 726 go annually to the Mewar Darbar as "Chatund." The Rawat keeps 15 men as armed followers. Before the famine 1899-1900 the estate consisted of 43 villages, the revenue of which was 14,000 Udaipuri rupees. Sixteen villages are now deserted.

Genealogical Tree of the Pakara family.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Rawat Gangaji. | 14. Rawat Keshardasji. |
| 2. Hekaji. | 15. Gopinathji. |
| 3. Banbirji. | 16. Sahib Singhji. |
| 4. Malji-I. | 17. Biramdeoji. |
| 5. Kauranji. | 18. Nathuji. |
| 6. Lunji. | 19. Arjun Singhji-II. |
| 7. Arjun Singh-I. | 20. Uday Singhji. |
| 8. Devi Singhji. | 21. Daulat Singhji. |
| 9. Miraji. | 22. Chatar Singhji. |
| 10. Malji-II. | 23. Suraj Malji. |
| 11. Akshai Rajji. | 24. Nihar Singhji. |
| 12. Pemjaji. | 25. Khuman Singhji. |
| 13. Bhim Singhji. | 26. Lakshman Singhji. |
| 27. Badan Singhji. | |

The Rao of Madri claims descent from a younger son of Ajaji Rawat of Kanor of Mewar, second son of Maharana Lakha. The head of this (the Madri) family is said to have been Maldeo, who founded Madri in 1548. Rao Raghunath Singh succeeded his father in 1851; he was then 15 years of age. His eldest son Bakhtawar Singh, who succeeded him in 1906, married the daughter of Zorawar Singh, uncle to the former Rao of Para. Rao Bakhtawar Singh died on 5th March 1911. His younger brother Thakur Ranjit Singh, who was born in 1865 succeeded him. He married in May 1910 the daughter of Thakur Golab Singh of Dhamot. He has no male issue but has two brothers named Partab Singh and Monohar Singh.

Rao Raghunath Singh was an intelligent man, though of rather a hard and grasping nature and at one time he rendered himself somewhat unpopular by resorting to distasteful measures for adding to his revenue. In April 1882, however, Colonel Conolly, with the assistance of the Rao's eldest son (Rao Bakhtawar Singh) put matters between the Rao and his Bhils on a more satisfactory footing, and affairs have since worked well.

The capital of the estate, Madri, lies north-north-west of Kherwara from which it is distant thirty miles.

The estate now consists of nine villages of the annual value of Udaipuri rupees 6,000, of which Udaipuri rupees 500 is paid as "Chaturund" to the Mewar Darbar.

The Rao maintains fourteen armed followers.

In common with other estates Madri suffered severely in the 1899-1900 famine, when the number of villages was reduced from 22 to 9, and the revenue from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 6,000.

Genealogical Tree of the Madri family.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Maldeo. | 9. Punjaji. |
| 2. Nathji. | 10. Samant Singh. |
| 3. Hari Singh. | 11. Lal Singh. |
| 4. Shamaldass. | 12. Chatar Singh. |
| 5. Bhim Singh. | 13. Prithvi Singh. |
| 6. Kesari Singh. | 14. Raghunath Singh. |
| 7. Daulat Singh. | 15. Bakhtawar Singh. |
| 8. Nath Singh. | 16. Ranjit Singh, the present Rawat. |

The Rawat of Jura, a Grassia Chief of the hilly tracts of Mewar, is a Purbya Chohan whose ancestor Rawat Patta is said to have come from Idar in Mahikantha in A.D. 1398, and to have taken possession of the lands in the neighbourhood of Jura from a Bhil named Jugja. Little is known of the history of the Jura family from the time they settled themselves in this wild tract of country ever since inhabited by them, until the British Government came on the scene in 1827 when Captain Speirs having settled (to quote mainly from Brooke's history of the hill tracts of Mewar and reclamation of the Bhils) affairs in the Kherwara district, proceeded to arrange the Grassia States of Oghna, Panarwa and Jura. Supremacy over these States had been claimed by the Maharana of Mewar, though it could not be shown that they had ever paid tribute to Mewar or performed any service that might be deemed one of vassalage. Sir Charles Metcalfe had previously written in reply to this demand by the Rana:—"Those Chiefs whom we found independent when our mediation was established in this part of India are still in equity independent; and we ought not to lend our aid to reduce them to subjection. All that we require from them is the security of our subjects and allies against the predatory irruptions of their people, and a safe passage through their territory for travellers and merchandise." In consequence of this decision Jura and Panarwa for a time retained their independence, whilst Oghna offered a voluntary fealty to Udaipur.

In A.D. 1828 an affray had taken place between the Grassias and some Kabul merchants at the village of Kcear in Jura territory, not more than ten miles from Pindwara of Sirohi in which 21 of the merchants lost their lives and their whole of their property was plundered. A few years after this a party of one Havildar, one Naik and fifteen privates of the 21st Bombay Regiment Native Infantry were attacked in the Girwar Pass near Mount Abu and eight of their number killed and five wounded. The Rao of Sirohi sent in a list of 22 men as the murderers, most of whom were residents of Kherah-Kaserai in the Jura country. As no measures in spite of the frequent remonstrances of the Political Agent were taken by the Rao of Jura to arrest the murderers, orders were issued for taking possession of and sequestrating to the British Government the territory of the Rao of Jura. A force was sent with this purpose, but the Rao of Jura met the force on the borders of his territory and no resistance was offered. Punishment was meted out to the offending village, but as it was found that the revenues of Jura would not cover the expense of its management, the estate was made over to the Maharana of Udaipur. When the Mewar Bhil Corps was raised in 1841, seven companies were enlisted for Kherwara. The post of the Jura country, consisting of two companies, was raised in 1844 and fixed at Kotra, which has ever since been the headquarters of the Second-in-Command of the corps, who is also Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Hill Tracts, Mewar, and carries on, in connection with a Mewar Vakil attached to him, all political duties connected with the three Grassia Chiefs of Panarwa, Oghna and Jura.

The capital of the estate, Jura, is in latitude $24^{\circ} 30'$, longitude $73^{\circ} 16'$ and situated 13 miles as the crow flies from Kotra. The estate comprises 22 villages with an approximate revenue of Udaipuri rupees 21,820 out of which a sum of Udaipuri rupees 800 is paid annually as "Chatund" to the Mewar Darbar.

The Rawat has an armed force of forty men.

The present Rawat Sheo Singh is the son of the former Rawat Zorawar Singh, whose father was Rawat Guman Singh.

Sheo Singh can read and write Hindi, and became Rawat in A. D. 1900. He married the daughter of the Rao of Nenwara in Mewar, and has no son, but one brother Parbat Singh.

Zorawar Singh was well intentioned, but intensely indolent and apathetic; his sons were absolutely uneducated and owing to his affairs having become deeply involved, the management of the estate was for a time in the hands of the Second Assistant to the Resident in Mewar from April 1876. Again owing to mismanagement of affairs by the present Rao the estate was taken over by the Political Superintendent on 6th May 1904, and the Rawat ordered to reside in Kherwara. The administration of the Jura estate was given back by Government to Rao Sheo Singh on the 5th July 1909, the finances of the estate having been restored and its affairs generally put once more in order.

Family Tree of the Jura House.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Rawat Patta. | 11. Rawat Sangram Singh. |
| 2. " Kumbha. | 12. " Akhai Raj, died without issue, was succeeded by his younger brother. |
| 3. " Natha Singh, died without issue, was succeeded by his uncle. | 13. " Jagat Singh. |
| 4. " Bir Singh. | 14. " Nahar Singh, died without issue, was succeeded by his uncle. |
| 5. " Narayandas. | 15. " Ratan Singh, died without issue, was succeeded by his brother. |
| 6. " Narsinghdass. | 16. " Surat Singh. |
| 7. " Man Singh. | 17. " Goman Singh. |
| 8. " Bhagwandas. | 18. " Zorawar Singh. |
| 9. " Jet Singh. | |
| 10. " Dilcep Singh. | |
19. Rawat Sheo Singh.

The family of the Rawat of Oghna have the same descent as that of Panarwa. Nahruji, the second son of Harpal, No. 4 of the Panarwa list, received 12 villages in addition to Rajpur and Kumbharbas. At that time one Uderaj Duddia Brahman ruled at Oghna, which then comprised 60 villages. The Bhils, however, would not obey their Brahman ruler and were constantly committing robberies and other crimes. Upon this Uderaj gave two villages in *ijar* to Nahruji on condition of his protection. In return for this Nahruji treacherously murdered his benefactor at the festival of the Dassarah in A. D. 1535, and possessed himself of his lands.

In A. D. 1599 a fight took place between the Raja of Idar (probably Narayandas was the then ruler of Idar) and the Rawat of Jura. The Rawat of Oghna, who was fighting on Jura's side, was killed with his leader. The son of the then Rawat of Jura gave to the son of the then Rawat of Oghna the village of Bura as "Mundkati" (ransom for the head) of the Rawat. Rawat Amar Singh succeeded to the estate in A. D. 1871. Amar Singh was an intelligent man, whose thriving little estate did credit to his management as a ruler. He died in 1905. Oghna is situated in latitude $24^{\circ} 31'$, longitude $73^{\circ} 24'$, sixteen miles as the

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crow flies north-east of Kotra, on the left bank of the river Wakal. The estate now consists of 17 villages of the annual value of Udaipuri rupees 11,000, of which 400 is paid as "Chatund" to the Mewar Darbar. The present Rao Kishor Singh succeeded his father in 1905. He married the daughter of the late Thakur of Chani and has one son. He has also one brother named Ajeay Singh.

Genealogical Tree of the Oghna family.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Nahruiji, second son of Harpalji, first Ranna of Panarwa. | 8. Deo Singh. |
| 2. Deviraj. | 9. Somant Singh. |
| 3. Dungar Singh. | 10. Lal Singh. |
| 4. Keshri Singh. | 11. Hamir Singh. |
| 5. Ajmal. | 12. Kishen Singh. |
| 6. Jeshraj. | 13. Amar Singh. |
| 7. Sujan Singh. | 14. Kishore Singh (the present Rawat). |

The original founder of the Grassia estate of Panarwa was Akshai Raj, who was the grandson of Bhojraj Solanki. The second son of Bhojraj was Godaji, who had a son Sultan

Singh. Sultan Singh had seven sons all of whom left their ancestral homes and came to the hilly tracts of Mewar, and took up positions in the neighbourhood of the village of Manpur. Akshai Raj, the eldest of the seven brothers, attacked and killed Jioraj, a Jadu Rajput, and took possession of Panarwa, in A. D. 1478; Jioraj, his son Udebhanji, and several hundreds of Jadus and Solankis were killed in the encounter, but the latter were victorious and became the masters of Panarwa. Akshai Raj's six younger brothers, and it is said Akshai Raj himself, intermarried with the Bhil women of the country and have ever since been considered as out-caste by their Rajput brethren. Akshai Raj was succeeded by Raj Singh, who erected a "Dari-Khana" or reception hall and a pavilion in the village of Jurol. Raj Singh was followed by Mahi Pal, who built a residence and a temple to Mahadeo in a cave amongst the hills near Panarwa in A. D. 1546. Harpal succeeded Mahi Pal and did good service to Maharana Ude Singh, who took refuge in the hills when attacked by Akbar, and in return for these services received from the Maharana the title of Ranna or Rana. Harpal was followed by his eldest son Dida; his second son was named Nahruiji. In succession to Dida came Punja, who was present with several hundred men, probably Bhils, on the occasion of the battle of Haldighat, fought in A. D. 1576 between Maharana Pratap Singh and Kunwar Man Singh of Amber, aided by the troops of Akbar. Punja, however, fled with his men at the crisis of the fight.

It is recorded that Maharana Amar Singh-I, the successor of Maharana Pratap Singh sent for Rup Singh, the younger son of Punja, to Udaipur when he, with a party of his men, were induced to ascend a stair in the "Kunwar-pada-ka-mahal" (heir-apparent's palace), and that when they did so the doors were closed behind them and blocked up with bricks and mortar and that all the unfortunate victims died of suffocation. This atrocious deed is said to have been committed in A. D. 1619 in revenge for the flight of Punja from the battle-field of Haldighat; but as the fight took place forty-two years prior to this wholesale series of murders there was probably some other cause for the atrocity. Punja, it is said, though summoned did not come to Udaipur, and when pressed by the State troops took refuge in the hills, and became, in fact, an outlaw.

A lady belonging to the household of the Rao of Idar was on her way to some place, when Punja seized and kept possession of her. To avenge this outrage on his honour the Rao of Idar attacked Punja, and in the fight that ensued, Punja with 300 of his followers was slain. The lady became Sati with Punja's body. This occurred in 1624 (according to Forbes, Kalyan Mal was probably the Rao of Idar at that time). The present Grassia Chief of Panarwa is Arjun Singh; his father Bhowani Singh was the eldest son of the late Rao of Oghna, Kishen Singh. On the death, in November 1852, of Ranna Pratap Singh there was no direct heir to the Rannaship as Pratap Singh's only son Zorawar Singh, had been murdered in 1847.

Pratap Singh's widow, however, declared that the deceased Ranna had intended to adopt Bhowani Singh, who was descended from a branch of the Panarwa family, about ten generations removed.

Another claimant, however, appeared in Baddan Singh, son of Bijey Singh, Thakur of Adiwasi, a jagir of Panarwa, being descended from a branch of the family only three or four generations removed. Bhowani Singh's party, however, put the rival claimant to flight, but in consequence of Bhowani Singh allowing a deputation from Idar (of the Mahi Kantha) to fasten a turban on his head prior to obtaining the sanction of the Mewar Darbar to his succession, he was summarily deposed by the Maharana of Udaipur, who then installed Bijey Singh as Ranna. In a few months the excesses of Bijey Singh caused the Udaipur Darbar to depose him, and to reinstall Bhowani Singh. Bhowani Singh died in November 1881, and left two sons, viz., Arjun Singh, the present Ranna, and Lal Singh.

The capital of the Panarwa State is Manpur, situated in latitude $24^{\circ} 15'$, longitude $73^{\circ} 20'$, 11 miles, as the crow flies, south-east of Kotra on the left bank of the river Wakal.

There are altogether 60 villages belonging to the estate yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 12,406 Udaipuri rupees, of which 500 are paid annually as "Chatund" to the Mewar Darbar.

The approximate annual value of the 41 villages belonging to *Jagirdars* is Imperial rupees 2,175. The *Orn Jagirdar* pays tribute, the sum at which he is assessed being Imperial rupees 95 annually. There are two other *Jagirdars* Umaria and Adiwasi, of whom Adiwasi pays tribute and Umaria does not.

The Ranna keeps twenty-five armed followers. He has three surviving sons, Shinbu Singh, Madho Singh and Mohbat Singh.

Genealogical Tree of the Panarwa family.

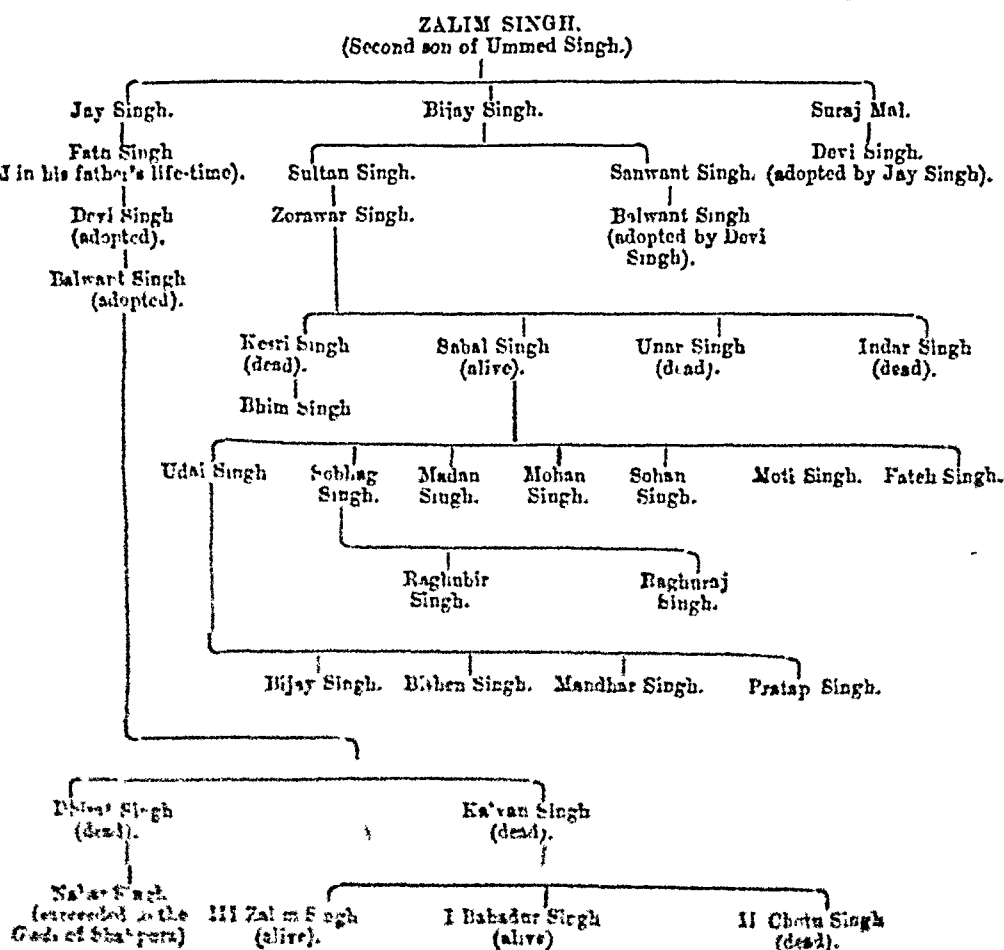
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Akalai Raj, great-grandson of Bhojraj Solanki. | 11. Ranna Jodhji. |
| 2. Rajsingh. | 12. " Raghunathsinghji. |
| 3. Mahipal. | 13. " Nathoji. |
| 4. Harpal received the title of Rann from Maharana Ude Singh. | 14. " Gaman Singh. |
| 5. Ranna Dida. | 15. " Kirti Singh, brother of No. 14. |
| 6. " Punja. | 16. " Kesari Singh |
| 7. " Raniji. | 17. " Ude Singh. |
| 8. " Chandrabhan. | 18. " Pratap Singh. |
| 9. " Surajmal. | 19. " Bhowani Singh. |
| 10. " Bhagwanji. | 20. " Arjun Singh, present Ranna. |

(Biographical sketches of the Chiefs of Mewar by C. K. M. Walter corrected up to date.)

SHAHUPURA—(See also page 27.)

The founder of this Chiefship was Sujan Singh, son of Suraj Mal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur, who received from the Emperor of Delhi in A. D. 1629 a grant in *jagir* of the Phulia *pargana* and the title of 'Commander of two thousand troops.' Sujan Singh was succeeded in 1664 by his son Daulat Singh. In 1685 Daulat Singh was succeeded by his son Bharat Singh, who received from the Emperor the titles of Raja and of "Commander of three thousand five hundred troops." He died in 1729 and was succeeded by his son Umed Singh, who was killed at Ujjain when fighting for Maharana Arsi of Udaipur against Madho Rao Sindia. Umed Singh's grandson Ran Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1768, and received from the Maharana of Udaipur the *pargana* of Kacholi. His son Bhim Singh succeeded him in 1774, and was followed in 1796 by his son Amar Singh, who received from Udaipur the title of Rajadhiraja. The *pargana* of Jehazpur and Auguncha Kotri and other villages were resumed at the same time. In 1827 Amar Singh was succeeded by his son Madho Singh. The latter's son Jagat Singh, who had succeeded him in 1845, received from the British Government in 1848 a *sanad* continuing to him the Phulia *pargana* and a *khilat*. Jagat Singh, who died in 1853, was succeeded by his adopted son, Lachhman Singh, who received in 1862 a *sanad* granting him the right of adoption. On his death in 1870 the present Chief Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singh, K.C.I.E., came to the *gaddi*.

Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singh, K.C.I.E., the Chief of Shahpura, is the son of Thakur Dhirat Singh of Dhanope of the family of Umed Singh, as shown in the following table:—



The Chief who is a Sesodia Rajput of the Ranawat sub-clan and an Arya Vedic by religion, was recognized by the British Government in 1870 as successor to Rajadhiraja Lachhman Singh, and received the usual khilat from Government as well as the customary presents of horses and elephants from Native States. In 1852, a Khari and Salt Treaty was concluded under which the Chief receives Rs. 5,000 from Government as compensation. He married first, on the 19th August 1870, the daughter of Ram Singh, a Jodha Rajput, Thakur of Baghera, in Ajmer; second, on the 16th May 1874, the daughter of Chatur Sal, the Khichi Rajput Chief of Maksudangarh in Central India; third, on the 7th July 1889, the daughter of Hari Singh, brother to Man Singh, the Chief of Dhrangdara in Kathiawar of the Jhala clan; and fourth, on the 4th March 1893, the sister of the Maharawal of Chhoti Udaipur in Rewa-Kantha. Of these four kanis the first, second and third are dead. By the second the Chief has two sons, Umed Singh, born in 1877, who now under the title of Musahib Ala assists his father in the administration of the chiefship, and Sardar Singh born in 1881, and three daughters who are dead. Sardar Singh has a son born in June 1904. On the 16th November 1906 Rajadhiraja was blessed with a daughter who is the only daughter alive. The Chief has no uncles or other near relations of the ruling family. His nearest relatives belong to his own family of Dhanop whose names are given in the pedigree. After these his nearest relations in succession are the descendants of Bharat Singh, Daulat Singh, and Sujan Singh. The Rajadhiraja is related to the Chief of Udaipur, being descended from Maharana Amar Singh of Mewar, but otherwise has no clan or family relationship with other Chiefs in Rajputana. His mother by adoption is the daughter of Lachhman Singh, *Jagirdar* of Parsoli in Mewar, a Chauhan Rajput, and his own mother is the daughter of Thakur Megh Singha, *Jagirdar* of Kotri in Kishangarh, a Rathor Rajput. The sisters of the late Chief were married to the late ruling chiefs of Jodhpur and Alwar and the Rao Rajas of Sikar and Uniara in Jaipur. The Rajadhiraja was created the Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1903. The Chief attended the Coronation Darbars held at Delhi on 1st January 1903, and 12th December 1911. He also attended the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor in London in 1911. He was also granted a private interview by His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

Only three nobles are recognized as such by the grant of the title of *Umrao*. Of these the Thakur of Khamor, who holds the oldest and richest *jagir* in the Chiefship, claims to hold his

Leading men.

jagir under a grant anterior to that of the Chiefship, but though this is admitted by the Chief, no documents concerning the original grant are in existence. The other two nobles are the *Jagirdars* of Birdaul and Thahnal situated respectively in the Kachola and Phulia *parganas*.

There are also a number of smaller *Jagirdars*. Succession to all *jagir* estates is by primogeniture, suitable provision being made for younger sons. In the default of legitimate male issue succession is by adoption, subject to the approval of the Chief, but the right to succeed by adoption is limited to cousins distant by not more than four generations from the adopter. Persons who are of unsound mind or who have committed any act by which their claim is forfeited are excluded from the succession. These rules apply also to the Chiefship. Cousins to the third generation are looked on as brothers to the Chief, after which they sink to the rank of *Jagirdars*. The service to be rendered by *Jagirdars* has after much dispute been settled by *sanads* granted in 1889, according to which the *Jagirdars* are now required to furnish a certain number of horsemen for two months in each year in the Shahpura Chiefship, and to do such service as can properly be demanded of them. They are bound also to attend on the Chiefs with their followers at the Dasahra, Holi and other festivals, and to accompany him and serve him as directed in accordance with ancient usage on all customary occasions both in and out of Shahpura. All periods of occasional service beyond the limits of the Chiefship exceeding twenty days are reckoned as equivalent to an equal period of the two months' fixed annual service abovementioned, but if such period of foreign service shall unavoidably exceed two months in any one year, no further deductions are to be made in subsequent years. The amount of tribute payable to the Chief is fixed in the case of the older *jagirs* by an assessment made in 1848 A.D., in that of the newer by *sanads*. They are also liable to "Neota" and "Barar," etc., when necessary.

There are five hereditary office-bearers of note, all of whom hold revenue-free villages for performing religious duties on the Chief's accession and at marriages and funerals, and for instructing the Chief and his sons in subjects of a scientific nature. Their ancestors came to the Chiefship in the time of Rajas Bharat Singh (1685), Umed Singh (1729), and Bhim Singh (1774). There are also four hereditary officials whose ancestors came to the Chiefship in the time of Rajas Sujan Singh and Bharat Singh and received land in *jagir*, on condition of continuing to perform service to the Chiefship, failing which the grants are said to be liable to resumption. Of these all four receive monthly salaries, and two hold lands and receive in addition fixed dues for special occasions and duties. Their duties are to keep the accounts and records of the Chiefship, to prepare *kharitas* and *sanads*, and to act when required as *motamids* and *vakils*. There are some charans also who have been granted villages in *ruafis*. They are bound to be present at Shahpura at the Holi, Dasahra and other festivals whereas poets they compose and sing verses in honour of the heroic achievements of the past Rajas.

The only other leading man is the Mahant of Ramdwara. His ancestor came into the Chiefship in the time of Raja Bharat Singh. The Mahant resides at Shahpura and has followers in various Native States one of whom is, with the approval of the Chief and citizens of Shahpura, selected to succeed on the occurrence of a vacancy.

(1) Of the three Umraos, **Thakur Zorawar Singh of Khamor** ranks highest, his title having been conferred by Raja Bharat Singh. *Leading individuals.* The Thakur, who is a Rathor Chandawat Rajput related to the *Jagirdar* of Belonda in Marwar, was born in 1855. He has four sons, Jaswant Singh, Karn Singh, Bahadur Singh and Gordhan Singh, and a grandson from Jaswant Singh and two brothers, Mor Singh and Dule Singh, of whom the former has two sons. The Khamor estate consists of a village of which the annual income is about Rs. 12,000, of which Rs. 1,101 are paid to the Chief as tribute.

(2) **Thakur Kesri Singh of Birdaul**, the second of the Umraos, is a Rajawat Rajput related to the Rajputs of Panwora in Jaipur. *Birdaul.* He holds one village in the Mewar portion of the Kachola pargana which yields about Rs. 5,000 a year and pays to the Chief a tribute of Rs. 500. He has one son and one brother.

(3) **Thakur Udai Singh of Thabnal**, the third Umrao, is a Sesodia Ranawat Rajput descended from Jagmalji, son of Rana Udai Singh of Mewar. He holds a village which yields about Rs. 8,000 a year and pays an annual tribute of about Rs. 500. He also renders certain fixed service. The Thakur, who recently succeeded his uncle, the late Thakur Jawahir Singh, is a minor, fifteen years of age. He has an uncle, named Ratan Singh. The present Thakur Udai Singh is the posthumous son of Thakur Bhabut Singh and was born after the late Thakur Jawahir Singh's succession to the estate.

CHAPTER IV.

CHAUHAN STATES.

[*Bundi—Kotah—Sirohi.*]

The Chauhan tribe, which is represented in Rajputana by the Haras of Bundi and Kotah and the Dooras of Sirohi claims descent from a legendary hero named Anhil. Anhil's descendant, Bisaldeo, who lived about the beginning of the eleventh century and was the progenitor of the Chauhan kings of Delhi, became, through his grandson Ishtpal, the founder of the Hara family. About one hundred and fifty years after the time of Ishtpal, Sohi Rao, a near connection of the celebrated Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi, established his capital at Nadol in Marwar, whence his tribe gradually overspread the territory which borders on Sirohi. The sixth in succession from Sohi Rao built the fort of Jalor in Marwar, and his grandson, Deoraj, became the ancestor of the ruling family of Sirohi, which took from him the name of Deora, by which it is now known.

BUNDI AND KOTAH.

The Hara branch of the Chauhans has been settled for many centuries in the tract now occupied by Bundi and Kotah, to which it has given the name of Haraoti. Regarding its earlier history, the following account is given in the Gazetteer of Rajputana:—"All that can be distinctly collected from the records is that the Haras went through the ordinary course of incessant fighting with rival clans for lands and dominions; that they drove out or extirpated the non-Rajput tribes whom they found in possession (a massacre of the Minas in the fourteenth century is particularly mentioned, which cleared the country round Bundi itself); that they built strong palaces and gradually acquired predominance, in the eastern districts, which they still hold. The Chiefs appear to have admitted the supremacy* of the Sesodia Chiefs at Chitor, whenever the latter were strong enough to enforce it; and to have enlarged their borders at the expense or in defiance of the Sesodia Chief at Chitor whenever he was weakened by foreign invasions. Ala-ud-din's sack of Chitor gave them an opportunity of this sort, the Hara country being protected by a range of hills and wilds from easy invasion out of the Mewar plains. There are numerous accounts of feuds and battles between Bundi and Chitor, two capitals distant about 60 miles; but the most dangerous enemy of the Haras in the fifteenth century was the powerful Muhammadan dynasty of Malwa.

We may conclude generally that the Eastern Chiefs of Mewar and Bundi were hard pressed by the Muhammadans from the open south-west country, until Rana Sanga restored the power of the Rajputs and retook from the Muhammadans their most important fortresses in this quarter but this brief period of brilliant revival ended with the great defeat of the Rana at Fatehpur Sikri; and Bahadur Shah of Gujrat soon afterwards took Chitor, when Rao Arjun of Bundi with his Haras was slain in the storm. Sher Shah, the Afghan, also marched down into this country and again took Chitor: though, after his death, the Haras got possession of the great fort of Rantambor on their eastern border, which had long been an Imperial outpost. This they held as feudatories of the Sesodia Chief; but when Akbar undertook the pacification of Rajputana, he induced Rao Surjan, the Hara Chief, to transfer his allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi, and the fortress yielded after a short siege. Rao Surjan and his sons entered the service of Akbar, receiving rank and pay. From this time forward ceased the supremacy of the Sesodias, and began the connection of the Haras of Bundi with the Mughal Emperors. Several of their Chiefs took service with the Emperors, obtained high rank at the Delhi Court and received large grants of lands which were alternately resumed and restored as the Chief lost or gained favour, or took the wrong or right side in the dynastic struggles for the throne of Delhi. The bravery of the Hara Chiefs in the field is constantly recorded; they accompanied the Emperor upon distant expeditions and took leading parts in the political revolutions of the time. One of them fell fighting for Dara in the decisive battle near Agra (1658 A. D.), and of course his family became the object of Aurangzeb's revenge, who, however, pardoned the Haras after a vain attempt to ruin them. Another Chief had better luck in the battle for Aurangzeb's vacant throne, for he took the winning side of Bahadur Shah, while his kinsman of Kotah was killed on the losing side, whereby the Bundi family secured predominance for the time. Soon after, however, a furious feud broke out between the Bundi Chief and the powerful Jai Singh of Amber (now Jaipur), when the Bundi Chief was driven out of his land and died in exile; while the Kotah and Amber Chiefs annexed large portions of his territory. The successor appealed to Malhar Rao Holkar, who forced the Amber Raja to disgorge and replaced the Bundi Chief, keeping Patan as payment for his services. After this time the most important incident chronicled is the death of Rana Ursi of Udaipur, who was killed by the Rao of Bundi during a hunting party, whence arose a feud between the two great houses which is not yet forgotten. From the time of the appearance of the Marhattas in the parts the Rajput States were constantly exposed to plundering excursions and heavy contributions with occasional loss of territory, and Bundi was among the greatest sufferers. In 1804, the Chief of Bundi assisted Colonel Monro's expedition against Holkar through his country, and

* In this connection please see this office letter No. 819, dated the 3rd June 1895 on the subject of Imperial Gazetteer.

gave friendly aid when Monsen was forced to retreat. From that time up to 1817, the Mahrattas and Pindaris constantly ravaged the State, exacting tribute and assuming supremacy. The territory of Bundi was so situated as to be of great importance in 1817 in cutting off the flight of the Pindaris. The Maharao, Bishan Singh, early accepted the British alliance, and a treaty was concluded with him on the 10th February 1818. Although his forces were inconsiderable, he co-operated heartily with the British Government. It was this connection with the British Government that raised Bundi from the lamentable condition to which it was reduced by the Mahrattas." Maharao Raja Bishan Singh was succeeded in 1821 by Maharao Raja Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., who died in 1888 after a reign of sixty-seven years. He was succeeded by Maharao Raja Raghubir Singh, the present Chief, who was created a K.C.S.I. in 1897, a G.C.I.E. in 1901, and a G.C.V.O. in 1912—the last honour being received at the hands of the King-Emperor himself.

The Kotah, State may be said to have come into existence about the year 1625 when Madho Singh, the second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi, received from the Emperor Jahangir, for good services rendered in the campaign which forced the Imperial Prince, afterwards the Emperor Shah Jahan, to flee from Burhanpur, a grant of the country round and about the present city of Kotah which he had conquered. Of Rao Madho Singh's six successors, three were killed fighting for the Delhi Emperors, and a fourth perished fighting for Prince Azim against Prince Muazam in the war of the succession. Umed Singh I succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1771 and co-operated with Colonel Monson against Holker, aiding with supplies and men. Through the instrumentality of his able Minister, Raj Rana Zalim Singh (see Chapter VII), he was the first Rajput Chief to conclude a treaty with the British Government. This took place in 1817. He died in November 1819, and was succeeded by Kishor Singh II as titular Chief. The administration was vested by a supplementary article to the treaty of 1817 in Zalim Singh and his heirs. On Kishor Singh II's death in 1828, his nephew Ram Singh came to the *gaddi*, the administration being vested in Madho Singh, son of Zalim Singh. Disputes arose between the nominal and actual ruler in 1834, and on the 18th April 1838, with the consent of the Kotah Chief, seventeen parganas, yielding a revenue of twelve lakhs of rupees, were made over to Madan Singh and his heirs as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. It was thus that the Jhalawar State was formed. A portion of these tracts was, however, transferred back to Kotah in 1899. In 1857 the Kotah troops and the Kotah Contingent mutinied, murdering Captain Burton, the Political Agent, and his two sons. The Maharao was believed to have made no attempt to offer assistance to the Political Agent, and as a mark of the displeasure of the British Government his salute was reduced from seventeen to thirteen guns. Maharao Ram Singh, who died in 1866, was succeeded by his son Bhim Singh, who on his accession took the name of Chatar Sal II. In recognizing his succession, the British Government restored to him the full salute of seventeen guns. This Chief's incapacity having led to misrule and oppression, the administration of the State was at his request taken over by the British Government in 1874 and placed in the hands of the Political Agent and a Council of Regency. Maharao Chatar Sal II died on the 11th June 1889 and was succeeded by his adopted son Udai Singh, the present Chief, who assumed the name Umed Singh.

BUNDI.

His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singhji, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
The Chief. K.C.S.I., is the eldest son of the late Maharao

Raja Sir Ram Singhji Bahadur, and was born on

the 21st September 1869. His Highness succeeded his father in 1889 and was invested with full powers on the 9th January 1890. He has married eight wives. The first and second are great aunts of the present Maharaja of Jodhpur, the third is a daughter of the Raja of Jhabua (Central India); the fourth a daughter of Maharaj Kishore Singh of Jodhpur and the fifth a sister of the present Maharaja of Rewa (Central India). The sixth and seventh are daughters of Thakurs Himat Singh Bhati and Jagat Singh Bhati, Jagirdars of Jodhpur and connections of the Jaisalmer family, and the eighth is a daughter of the Bundi Jagirdar of Aklor.

The first four of these Ladies are Rathors, the fifth, who died in December 1905, a Bagel Rajputani and the eighth a member of the Solankhiya clan.

By his first wife, His Highness had one son, Raghuendra Singh, who, however, died on the 5th March 1899. His two real brothers Rangraj Singh and Raghu Raj Singh died in June 1908 and December 1905, respectively.

He is connected with the family of the Bundi Jagirdar of Dogari, also with the Shaikhawat family of Jhunjhnu (Jaipur) and with Parihar ruling family of Nagod (Central India) from which the late Maharao Raja took two wives, one of them being the mother of the present Chief.

His Highness took part in the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911 and received the Medals of both occasions.

He had the honour of entertaining the Queen-Empress at Bundi in December 1911 and of attending the King-Emperor at Bombay on the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties' departure from India in January 1912.

According to the account supplied by the Bundi Darbar, "The nobles and *Jagirdars* of the Bundi State are not hereditary. They are in receipt of cash allowances and have been granted *ajirs* in respect of service performed by them. The granting of *Jagirs* to persons deserving of

the same or resuming them in consequence of any fault depends entirely on the will and pleasure of the Chief. There are altogether twenty-one nobles, of whom sixteen, being Hara Chauhans, sit in Darbar on the right of the Chief. The remaining five sit on the left. Of these five Rajputs, one is a Rahitor, three are Solankhias, and one a Saikhawat (Kachhwaha). Succession is by primogeniture and is subject to the sanction of the Darbar. Adoption is not permitted.

The following are the principal nobles:—

(1) **Maharaj Ishwari Singh of Bansi**, nephew of the Chief, who was born on 8th March 1893, succeeded to the estate on the death of his father Maharaja Raghuraj Singh in December, 1905. The *jagir*, which was originally conferred in 1884, is valued at Rs. 20,000. It pays no tribute but renders service to the Darbar.

Maharaj Indra Singh of Dugari, third son of the Maharaja of Junia who was born in 1887, was placed on the *gaddi* of this Thikana on the death of Maharaja Sambh Sheo Singh in March 1907, the Maharaja having no issue. The estate is of the annual value of Rs. 20,000. It was originally conferred in Sambat 1826 on Maharaja Sardar Singh. It is liable for service but pays no tribute.

(3) **Maharaj Ranbir Singh of Gudha**, who was born in 1882 succeeded on the death of his father Maharaja Arjunsinghji in 1907 who was the eldest natural son of the late Chief. He knows Sanskrit and Hindi. The *jagir* of Gudha which was conferred in Sambat 1913 (1836 A. D.), is valued at Rs. 10,000 a year. It is in debt and consequently under administration by the Darbar. It is liable for service, but pays no tribute.

(4) **Maharaj Harinath Singh of Matonda**, succeeded his father Maharaja Jagannath Singhji who was the third and youngest of the late Chief's illegitimate sons and who died on 4th December 1909. He was born in 1872, and knows Hindi. This estate, like that of Nimana, is of the same value as the *jagir* of Gudha. The former was conferred in Sambat 1913 and the latter Sambat 1925. All these three estates are liable for service, but neither pays tribute. Maharaj Harinath Singh has one son Hari Singh born in June 1896.

(5) **Maharaj Jaswant Singh of Khara Raidhar** is a descendant of Rao Raja Gopinath (1614-31) through his third son, Bairi Sal. He was born in 1883. The *jagir*, which was granted in Sambat 1815 (1759 A. D.), yields an annual income of Rs. 10,550 and pays Rs. 540 as tribute. It is also liable to render service with twenty-five horsemen.

(6) **Maharaj Hanwant Singh of Maghlana** is also descended from Rao Raja Gopinath through the latter's son Mohkam Singh. The estate, which was granted in Sambat 1880 (1824 A. D.) yields an annual income of Rs. 5,251-6-0, pays Rs. 255-2-9, as tribute and supplies six horsemen for service. The Maharaja succeeded to the late *Jagirdar* Balwant Singh by adoption. He was born in 1836. He is a member of the Council of the State and holds the office of *Kiladar* of the Noinwa. He has one son, Kalyan Singh, born in 1868.

(7) **Thakur Indur Sal of Pagara**, a Solankhia, holds an estate of the annual value of Rs. 3,801, which was granted in Sambat 1815 (1759 A. D.). It is liable to a payment of Rs. 172 as tribute, and to render service with nine horses. The Thakur who was born in 1833, knows Sanskrit and Hindi, had three sons, Samar Sal, Ari Sal and Sangram Singh, of whom Ari Sal and Samar Sal are dead.

(8) **Maharaj Mor Singh of Dhoora**, descended from Rao Raja Gopinath, holds an estate of the annual value of Rs. 8,999-15. The estate, which was granted in Sambat 1804 (1748 A. D.), is bound to supply twenty-two horsemen for the service of the Darbar, and pays Rs. 974-6-9 as tribute. It is in debt. The Maharaja was born in 1861, he has a son born in 1894. He succeeded the late *Jagirdar*, Bhagwant Singh, by adoption.

(9) **Mukund Singh of Datonda**, who was born in 1866 succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Rawat Lal Singh, in March 1905. The *jagir* yields an annual revenue of Rs. 1,250, which was conferred in Sambat 1880 (1824 A. D.). The *Jagirdar* renders service with three horses, but pays no tribute.

(10) **Maharaj Sheoraj Singh of Jalodi**, a descendant of Rao Raja Gopinath through his second son Indar Sal, succeeded his father Nand Singh on the latter's death in 1911. He was born in 1888 and speaks Urdu and Hindi. The *jagir* is of the annual value of Rs. 1,500 and carries also a cash allowance of Rs. 829-11-0. It was originally conferred in Sambat 1883 (1832 A. D.). No tribute is paid.

(11) **Maharaj Harnath Singh of Jitgarh** is another descendant of Rao Raja Gopinath through his son Maha Singh. The village of Jitgarh, which was conferred in Sambat 1898 (1842 A. D.) yields an annual revenue of Rs. 3,500, renders service with six *sowars* and pays a

tribute of Rs. 1,650. He was born in 1873. He is a Member of the State Council. He knows Hindi only, and he has three sons named Sheonath Singh, Ramnath Singh and Bejnath Singh, born in 1893, 1895 and 1906 respectively. The first two of these are students at the Mayo College.

(12) Thakur Sheodan Singh of Baroonda holds an estate of the annual value of Rs. 4,100 which was granted in A. D. 1748 by Maharao Raja Umed Singhji. He was born in 1871 and succeeded his father, Rather Dhonkal Singhji, who died on 1st February, 1910, and is a member of the Watterkit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha. He knows Sanskrit and Hindi. He has two sons, the elder of whom was born in January 1897.

(13) Maharaj Berisal of Jajawar descended from Rao Raja Gopinathji's son, Maha Singh, and holds an estate of the annual value of about Rs. 6,000. The *jagir* which was granted in 1628, supplies 45 foot for service in the fort of Taragarh and pays tribute of Rs. 882. He was born in 1831 and succeeded the late Jagirdar Suraj Bhan Singh by adoption. The Maharaj renders personal service and knows Hindi. He has one son Akhai Singh born in February 1910.

(14) Maharaj Jaswant Singh of Kherar-Ka-Pipalda, Kotah, descended from Rao Raja Ratan Singhji's son, Hari Singh, holds an estate of the annual value of Rs. 2,000. The *jagir* was granted in the year 1627. No horsemen are supplied by the *Jagirdar*, but it is liable to a payment of Rs. 850 as tribute in addition to personal service to be rendered by the *Jagirdar*. The Maharaj who succeeded the late *Jagirdar* Sangram Singhji, by adoption, was born in 1857. He knows Hindi.

The order of precedence of the Bundi Sardars is as follows :—

Hara Sardars (blood relations).

1. Bansi	Maharaj Ishwari Singhji.
2. Dugari	„ Indra Singh.
3. Gudha	„ Ranbir Singh.
4. Matonda	„ Harinath Singh.
5. Jajawar	„ Berisal.
6. Kherar-ka-Pipalda	„ Jaswant Singh.
7. Khera Raidhar	„ Jaswant Singh.
8. Maghlana	„ Hanwant Singh.
9. Dhoora	„ Mod Singh.
10. Jitgarh	„ Harnath Singh.
11. Jalodi	„ Sheoraj Singh.

Sirdars other than Haras (with whom Haras can intermarry).

1. Baroondha Thakur Sheodhan Singh Rathor.
2. Pagara „ Indra Sal Solankhi.
3. Datoonda Rawat Mukand Singh Solankhi.

The principal officials are. The members of the State Council, as follows :—

- Maharaja Hanwant Singh.
- „ Harnath Singh.
- Babu Randhir Singh, B. A.
- Bohra Purander.
- „ Hiralal.
- „ Gobindlal.

KOTAH.

His Highness Maharao Major Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., the present Chief, was born on the 15th September 1873, and succeeded to the *gaddi* by adoption on 11th June 1889, on the death of the late Maharao Chatar Sal. His Highness, whose name till his accession was Uda Singh, is by birth the second son of Maharaja Chhagan Singh of Kotra. Maharao Umed Singh was educated at the Mayo College and vested with full ruling powers in his State on the 5th December 1896. His Highness was married on the 21st November 1892 to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur. The Maharani died on the 29th August 1895 after giving birth to a daughter, who survived only ten months. His Highness again married on 17th April 1897 the daughter of His Highness the Rao of Cutch. His third marriage with the sister of the Thakur of Isarda in Jaipur took place on the 22nd June 1905. A son was born to His Highness by this last marriage on the 14th September 1907 and is named Bhim Singh. His Highness was gazetted to be an Honorary

Major in the 42nd Deoli Regiment on the 1st January 1903. The Maharao's nearest relatives are his father Maharaja Chhazan Singh and his uncle Maharaja Dhiraj Singh of Amli. Other relatives are Maharaja Chatur Bhuj Singh of Kherli, and Maharajas Durjan Sal and Madho Singh of Mundli. Next in relationship to the Kishor Singhot family, to which the Maharao belongs, is the Mohan Singhot family, of which the head is Apji Amar Singh of Palaita.

The Tazimi Kotri Sardars and Jagirdars of Kotah are thirty-six in number, of whom the majority belong to the Hara division of the

Nobles.

Chauhan clan. There are eight fiefs known as

the Kotris—Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Pusod, and Antarda—which are held in suzerainty by the Kotah State, and which pay to Jaipur an annual tribute of Rs. 14,396-13-0. These Kotris were originally subject to Bundi, to which State also belonged the fortress of Rantambor. When Rantambor was made over to the Emperor of Delhi, he exacted annual payments from the holders of the fiefs for the protection afforded to them by the fort. In 1760, Rantambor was made over in trust to Jaipur, and that State claimed a continuance of the payments. In 1823, Raj Rana Zalim Singh, the Prime Minister of Kotah, with the concurrence of the British Government, undertook the regular payment of the tribute. The allegiance of the Kotris was thus transferred from Bundi to Kotah. The position of these sub-Chiefships is therefore peculiar. No succession or adoption can take place without the consent of the Maharao, and, except in the case of Indargarh and Khatoli *nazarana* or a fee on succession is levied.

Individuals of distinction.

The following nobles call for individual notice :—

- (1) Maharaja Sher Sing of Indargarh, a Hara Rajput, descended from Indar Sal, a son of Kunwar Gopinath of Bundi, holds an

Indargarh.

estate consisting of ninety-two villages with a

population of 26,208 persons, which yields an annual revenue of about Rs. 1,50,000 and pays a tribute of Rs. 17,506-12-0 to the Kotah Darbar, of which Rs. 6,969 are paid by the latter to Jaipur. Indargarh, which is situated about 45 miles to the north of Kotah was founded by Indar Sal, the ancestor of the present holder. The Maharaja was born in 1873, and was educated at the Mayo College. He is by birth a son of Maharaja Durjan Sal of Chhapol, and succeeded to Indargarh by adoption in November 1879. His nearest relatives are his father the Maharaja of Chhapol and his two younger brothers. He is married to a daughter of the Rawat of Bhainsrorgarh in Mewar.

- (2) Maharaja Gagan Sal of Balwan, another descendant of Kunwar Gopinath of Bundi through the latter's son Bairi Sal, holds an estate

Balwan.

of twenty villages to the north-east of Kotah which

yields a revenue of Rs. 8,000 and pays a tribute to the Kotah Darbar of Rs. 1,728-6-0, of which Rs. 1,128-6-0 are paid by Kotah to Jaipur. The estate being heavily in debt and mismanaged was again taken under management by the Darbar in 1907. The Maharaja, who was born in 1847, succeeded his uncle Maharaja Gopal Singh in July 1881. He has a son named Kunwar Beri Sal, and a cousin, Thakur Madho Singh, the son of Gobind Singh, the youngest brother of the late Jagirdar.

- (3) Maharaja Balbir Singh of Khatoli holds an estate of thirty villages, 50 miles to the north-east of Kotah. The ancestor of the

Khatoli.

house was Amar Singh, second son of Maharaja

Gaj Singh of Indargarh, who served with distinction under Maharao Raja Budh Singh of Bundi (1671-95) in one of Aurangzeb's campaigns in the Dakhan. Amar Singh in 1673 captured Khatoli, the seat of the family, on the left bank of the Parbati river, from Daulat Khan. The estate comprises, besides the villages on the left bank of the river, seven villages on the right bank in Gwalior territory, which were acquired in 1750 from the Raja of Sheopur whose possessions have now passed into the hands of Maharaja Sindhia. The estate, of which the revenue is valued at Rs. 50,000, pays Rs. 7,632-8-0 as tribute to Kotah, of which Rs. 3,982-8-0 are payable by the Darbar to Jaipur. The estate, is heavily in debt. The present Maharaja who was born in 1905 succeeded his grandfather Maharaja Balwant Singh who died on the 20th September 1912, his father Aparbal Singh having predeceased Balwant Singh on the 5th July 1912. He has one uncle Shankar Singh.

The estates of Karwar, Gainta, Pusod, and Pipalda are known as the Hardawat Kotris, from the fact that the *pargana* of Pusod, of which they form sub-divisions, was bestowed by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1649 upon Khushal Singh, a descendant of Harde Narain, the second son of Rao Raja Bhoj (1588-1607) of Bundi. Khushal Singh divided the fief into four equal portions between himself (Karwar) and his cousins Amar Singh (Gainta), Jagat Singh (Pusod), and Daulat Singh (Pipalda). The town of Pipalda was retained as the common undivided property of the cousins and remains so to this day—a cause of perpetual quarrels.

- (4) Maharaja Madho Singh of Gainta holds, besides the seven villages which form his ancestral inheritance, eight villages granted to him in jagir by the Kotah Darbar. The estate,

Gainta.

which is situated 40 miles to the north-east of Kotah on the right bank of the Chambal,

yields an annual rental of Rs 32,000. It pays Rs. 1,005-4-6 as tribute to Kotah, of which Rs. 193-9-0 are payable by the Darbar to Jaipur. It also supplies nine sowars for the service of the Raj. For some years the estate has been considerably in debt. The Maharaja, who is

by birth the son of Thakur Beri Sal, a junior member of the family, was born in 1870, and was educated at the Mayo College. He succeeded the late Maharaja Indar Sal by adoption in 1881. He has one son named Akhey Raj, born in 1892. Of the Maharaja's ancestors, Nathji, the third in descent from Amar Singh, distinguished himself in the victory gained at Bhatnara in 1761 by Kotah over Jaipur. Nathji's son, Sheodan Singh, was one of the Kotah representatives who helped to negotiate the treaty with the British Government in 1817. He was rewarded by Government for his services by the gift of an elephant, a horse, a robe of honour, and a sword, of which the two latter are still kept as heirlooms in the family.

(5) Thakur Sardul Singh of Karwar holds a small estate of seven villages to the north east of Kotah which yields an annual income of Rs. 12,500 and pays Rs. 1,002-14-0 as tribute of which Rs. 331-14-0 go to Jaipur. The estate being in debt and mismanaged is under the direct management of the Darbar since 1902. The Thakur who was born in 1874, succeeded his father Thakur Subhag Singh in 1898. He has three brothers, Kesar Singh, Hari Singh and Padam Singh. He has also an uncle, Thakur Bhur Singh.

(6) Thakur Jai Singh of Pusod holds an estate of six villages, 40 miles to the east of Kotah, yielding a revenue of Rs. 10,000 and paying Rs. 1,002 as tribute to the Darbar, of which Rs. 332 are paid to Jaipur. The estate is in debt, and is under management by the Darbar. The present Thakur was born on 5th December 1891, and succeeded his father Bakhtawar Singh on the 11th October 1894. His nearest relatives are his younger brother and two uncles, Achal Singh and Baldeo Singh.

(7) Thakur Lal Singh of Pipalda holds an estate, 40 miles east of Kotah, consisting of eleven villages and yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 16,000. It pays Rs. 1,006-1-0 as tribute, of which Rs. 331-12-3 is paid to Jaipur. The estate is owing to minority under management by the Darbar. The Thakur was born in 1898, and succeeded his father Thakur Guman Singh in 1904. He has one uncle, Debi Singh.

(8) Maharaja Devi Singh of Antarda holds the town of Antarda with six dependent villages, 32 miles to the north-east of Kotah. The estate, which is well managed, yields an annual revenue of Rs. 13,000. Of the tribute of Rs. 3,828-6-0 payable to Kotah, Rs. 1,128-6-0 are paid to Jaipur. Maharaja Devi Singh, who succeeded his father Maharaja Sheodan Singh in 1871, was born in 1862. He has three sons, Sangram Singh (born 1888), Ajit Singh (born 1892) and Indar Singh (born 1899), and a half-brother, Prithwi Singh. His nearest relatives are the descendants of his ancestors Sangram Singh and Dev Singh.

(9) Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Nimola, a Hara Rajput of the Indarsalot sub-branch, is descended from the Indargarh family, to the head of which the estate is subordinate and pays a tribute of Rs. 871-14-0 (Madhapuri currency). The Maharaja of Nimola had been from old times a favourite of the Kotah Chiefs, and holds the rank of a fourth grade Kotah Sardar. The estate, which is well managed and free from debt, consists of one village on the right bank of the Chambal, 50 miles north-east of Kotah. The annual revenue is Rs. 12,000 but lands yielding Rs. 1,000 are allotted to relatives. The present Maharaja, who was born in 1874, succeeded his adoptive father Maharaja Moti Singh in 1900.

Besides the eight Kotris and Nimola, there are twenty-eight Tazimi Jagirdars in Kotah of whom seventeen only call for individual notice.

*(1) Apji Gobind Singh of Koela is a Hara Rajput, descended in the tenth generation from Kani Ram, the fourth son of Rao Madho Singh, the first Chief of Kotah. The Apji, who claims the first seat on the right in Darbar, holds an estate of nine villages on the Parbati river, 40 miles east of Kotah, yielding an annual rental of Rs. 27,000. The estate is still heavily in debt. It furnishes 50 sowars and 193 *sipahis* to the police of the State, and pays Rs. 2,395-3-0 annually to the Darbar. The present Jagirdar was born in 1887 and is the only son of the late Apji Prithwi Singh. One of his ancestors, Apji Amar Singh, distinguished himself in 1801 at the battle of Garot, where he was wounded while fighting on the side of Colonel Monson. The Apji's nearest relative is Lachman Singh, the grandson of Apji Sangram Singh. Apji Gobind Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

*(2) Rao Bahadur Apji Amar Singh of Palaita, who, along with Apji of Koela, claims the first seat on the right in Darbar, is a descendant of Mohan Singh, second son of Rao Madho Singh, the first Chief of Kotah, who was killed in 1658 at Fatehabad near Ujjain while fighting under Rao Ram Singh for the Emperor Shah Jahan against the latter's son Aurangzeb. Another ancestor of Apji Amar Singh of the same name as himself was killed in 1801 at Garot in Indore while fighting under Colonel Monson against Holkar. The estate at first consisted of Palaita founded by Mohan Singh and two dependent villages yielding an annual rental of Rs. 12,000. It is situated on the right bank of the Kali Sind river, 26 miles

* Owing to the difficulty for precedence, the Apjis of Koela and a Palaita do not attend Darbars together.

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29	Sudar Singh of
29	Umed Singh of

to the east of Kotah. It furnishes twelve *sowars*, and 15 *sipahis* and pays Rs. 164-2-6 annually to the Darbar. It is well managed and free from debt. The present Apji Amar Singh succeeded Apji Fateh Singh in 1855 by adoption; he was the son of Apji Agar Singh of Nagda, a junior branch of the Palaita family. He was born in 1852, and was a member of the State Council of Regency from 1877 to 1897. During this time, he obtained a *jagir* of Rs. 5,000 in the name of his first son Pratap Singh to serve with 11 *sowars*. His second son, Onkar Singh, was given a further *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 to furnish 12 *sowars* to the State Army. On the death of Pratap Singh, his *jagir* also devolved on Onkar Singh. The *jagir* is situated in the Nizamat of Sangod. Kunwar Onkar Singh was born in 1872, and was educated at the Mayo College. He has two sons born, respectively, on the 1st November 1908 and 18th March 1909. He holds the appointment of General Superintendent of Police in the State. The families most closely related to Palaita are those of Nagda, Dabri and Rajgarh.

(3) **Raj Bijaya Singh of Kunari**, a Rajput of the Jhala clan, Jaitawat sub-clan, holds an estate consisting of Kunari, situated on the left bank of the Chambal opposite the city of

Kunari.

Kotah, and eight dependent villages. The estate, which is well managed, yields an annual income of Rs. 25,000 and pays Rs. 2,300 to the Darbar. Raj Bijaya Singh, by birth the second son of Raj Fateh Singh of Dilwara in Mewar, was born in 1865 and was educated at the Mayo College. He succeeded by adoption to Kunari in 1883 on the death of Raj Rup Singh. The Kunari estate was bestowed in 1644 by Rao Mukund Singh, second Chief of Kotah, upon Arjun Singh, the third son of Jeit Singh of Dilwara. Raj Bijaya Singh has six sons, the eldest Chandra Sen born in 1889. His next nearest relative is his brother Raj Zalim Singh of Dilwara.

(4) **Maharaja Mahtab Singh of Bamulia** is a Rajput of the Hara clan descended from Maharao Kishore Singh, fifth Chief of Kotah.

Bamulia.

He holds an estate consisting of six villages, yielding an annual rental of Rs. 11,000, situated 30 miles to the east of Kotah. The estate, which pays Rs. 264 to the Darbar, was founded by Suraj Mal, the great grandson of Maharao Kishore Singh. Maharaja Mahtab Singh, son of Apji Mor Singh of Nopania, was born in 1903 and appointed Maharaja of Bamulia on the 30th March, 1912, on the removal of Maharaja Deo Singh, who proved himself unfit. Maharaja Deo Singh had succeeded by adoption the late Maharaja Bhim Singh, who died at the Mayo College, Ajmer, in 1908.

(5) **Pandit Ganpat Rao of Sarola**, a Dakhan Brahman of the Sarsut clan, Shenwa sub-clan, occupies in Darbar the second seat on the left of the Maharao and holds the township

Sarola.

of Sarola and seven dependent villages, 50 miles to the south-east of Kotah. The estate, which yields an annual revenue of Rs. 27,000, is held service-free, is very well managed, and is reputed to be the richest and most productive in Kotah. Pandit Ganpat Rao, born in 1860 and fairly educated, is by birth the son of Pandit Sadashiv Rao and nephew to the late *Jagirdar* Pandit Moti Lal, who was for fourteen years a member of the Kotah State Council. Balaji Pandit, the founder of the fortunes of the family, was originally in the service of Baji Rao, one of the Peshwa's Generals, under whom the Mahrattas invaded Upper India in 1730. Passing through Kotah territory, Baji Rao nominated Balaji to negotiate with the Bundi and Kotah Darbars for the payment of *Chauth*, and later on appointed him to collect this tax in his name from Bundi, Kotah, and Mewar. The Pandit selected Kotah as his head-quarters and started a banking firm on his own account. Lalaji Pandit, the son and successor of Balaji, while continuing to discharge his father's duties, contracted a friendship with Raj Rana Zalim Singh and afforded valuable assistance to the Regent when Kotah was threatened by Holkar in 1766. For his successful conduct of the negotiations, which led to the withdrawal of the Mahratta troops, Lalaji was substantially rewarded by Maharao Umed Singh. On the completion of the treaty of 1817, by which the Mahratta tribute became payable to the British Government, Lalaji's office of *Chauth*-collector came to an end, and he settled down as a Kotah subject. During his life-time, the Kotah Darbar became indebted to him to the extent of Rs. 9,27,364, and in 1771 the Sarola estate was hypothecated to him as security for repayment.

Pandit Ganpat Rao succeeded Pandit Moti Lal in March 1892 as co-heir with a boy named Purshottam Rao born in 1882, who was adopted by Moti Lal on his death-bed. No division of property has yet been made. Pandit Ganpat Rao has one son born in February 1904, and Purshottam Rao one son born in June 1906. The Pandit's nearest relatives are Pandit Mangesh Rao in Kotah and Pandit Gobind Mahadeo in Konkan.

(6) **Thakur Moti Singh of Kachnaoda**, a Hara Rajput, descended from Rao Surjan Singh of Bundi through the latter's third son,

Kachnaoda.

Rai Mal, holds a service-free *jagir* consisting of Kachnaoda and two dependent villages situated on the left bank of the Kali Sind river, 21 miles east of Kotah. The estate, which yields an annual rental of Rs. 7,377, is considerably in debt. Rai Mal, the founder of the family, obtained the town and dependency of Palaita from the Emperor Akbar in recognition of his services in the Dakhan and Gondwana. His grandson, Hari Singh, was ejected from Palaita. Daulat Singh, son of Hari Singh, received the estate of Sarthal from Maharao Bhim Singh. In 1538, when the partition of Kotah took place, Sarthal was included in Jhalawar and Kachnaoda was bestowed instead of it on the then holder, Thakur Narpal Singh, who was succeeded in 1876 by the present *Jagirdar*.

Thakur Moti Singh was born in 1868, and has a son, Rajgubir Singh, born in 1893, after whom his nearest relatives are Thakurs Rajwath Singh and Devi Sal.

(7) **Apji Madho Singh of Rajgarh**, a Hara Rajput, is descended from Mohan Singh, second son of Rao Madho Singh of Rajgarh.

Mohan Singh's eighth son, Gordan Singh, obtained Rajgarh from Rao Kishore Singh and was afterwards killed in one of the Emperor Aurangzeb's wars in the Dakhan. His son, Daulat Singh, was killed in 1720, fighting under Maharao Bhim Singh of Kotah against the Nizam of Hyderabad. Nath Singh, the grandson of Daulat Singh, was killed in 1761, at Bharwara, fighting for Kotah against Jajpur. His grandson, Deo Singh, the great-grandfather of Apji Madho Singh, actively assisted Maharao Kishore Singh in 1821 in trying to depose the Regent, Raj Rana Zalim Singh, and was severely wounded at Mangrol. The estate of Rajgarh is held service-free, and consists of one village, 26 miles east of Kotah, which yields Rs. 4,100 a year. Apji Madho Singh was born in 1873 and succeeded to the *jagir* on the 19th January 1893 on the death of his uncle Apji Kishore Singh, who was a member of the State Council since its formation in 1877 up to the time of his death. He has two brothers, Beri Sal and Chotali. The most nearly connected families are those of Palaita, Dabri and Nagda.

(8) **Rawat Durjan Sal of Ghati**, a Hara Rajput of the Alowawat sub-tribe, holds an estate consisting of Ghati and three dependent villages, 38 miles to the south of Kotah, which yield Rs. 2,500 a year. The Rawat is descended from Bir Singh, chief of Bundi, through the great-grandson of the latter, Meo Singh. One of Meo Singh's descendants, Zorawar Singh, took service in Kotah and was killed in 1786 fighting under Maharao Bhim Singh. His son Khusal Singh received a *jagir* which was resumed in 1788 owing to the murder of the Kotah Minister by Ajit Singh, the then holder of the estate, who saved his life by fleeing to Udaipur. Ajit Singh's grandson, Guman Singh, returned to Kotah, and in acknowledgment of his services at the battle of Bharwara received the *jagir* of Ghati. Guman Singh was an ancestor of the present Rawat. Durjan Sal, who was born in 1872, succeeded his father Chatar Sal on the 23rd May, 1908. He has an uncle, Girwar Singh. The latter has three sons—Lachhman Singh, Nathu Singh, and Zorawar Singh.

(9) **Thakur Madan Singh of Kherli** is a Tanwar Rajput of the Jarola sub-tribe, who holds an estate consisting of one village of the annual value of Rs. 3,000, which pays Rs. 15 as tribute to Kotah. Thakur Madan Singh, who was born in 1885, succeeded his father Thakur Bhim Singh in 1912. His nearest relations are Thakur Dayang Singh of Srinai and Thakurs Chatar Singh and Devi Singh.

(10) **Thakur Bajrang Singh of Srinai**, who is descended from Pratab Singh, the founder of the Kherli family, holds a *jagir* consisting of one village of the annual value of Rs. 1,100, situated 35 miles east of Kotah. Thakur Bajrang Singh, who was born in 1857, succeeded his father Thakur Fateh Singh in 1868. He has one son, Jawahir Singh, and a brother, Chatar Singh.

(11) **Apji Khuman Singh of Dabri** is a Hara Rajput, descended from Rao Madho Singh, the first chief of Kotah, through the latter's second son, Mohan Singh, who obtained Palaita. The Dabri estate consists of one village, 80 miles to the east of Kotah, which produces an annual income of Rs. 3,000. Apji Khuman Singh, who was born in 1881, succeeded by adoption in 1910 to Apji Karn Singh. His nearest relations are Apji Dhool Singh, Alor Singh, and Narain Singh. Apji Khuman Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(12) **Maharaja Beri Sal of Kherli** is a Hara Rajput, descended from Rao Kishore Singh of Kotah. The Kherli branch or the Kishoreinghot family is immediately senior to the Mundli branch, to which the ruling Chief belongs. Bakhli Singh, the founder of Kherli, and Chait Singh, the ancestor of the Maharao, being respectively the fourth and fifth sons of Pritwi Singh who was the third son of Maharao Kishore Singh, the fifth Chief. The State consists of one village, yielding an annual rental of Rs. 1,500, situated on the left bank of the Kali Sind river, 21 miles north-east of Kotah. Maharaja Beri Sal, who was born in 1851, succeeded his father Maharaja Chaturbhuj Singh in 1912. He has two cousins, Alor Singh and Arjun Sal. Maharaja Beri Sal was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The Bakhli, Kora and Mundli families are those most closely connected with Kherli.

(13) **Maharaja Onkar Singh of Mundli**, a Hara Rajput, is descended from Chait Singh, an ancestor of His Highness the Maharao, who was the fifth son of Pritwi Singh, the third son of Rao Kishore Singh. The *jagir* consists of 700 bigas of land yielding a rental of Rs. 700 a year. Maharaja Onkar Singh was born in 1878, and succeeded his father Maharaja Durjan Sal in 1908. He has two brothers, Karn Singh and Narain Singh, and Kharjit Singh and one uncle, Beri Singh.

(14) **Thakur Sheodan Singh of Sarthal**, a Rahtor Rajput of the Champawat sub-clan,**Sarthal.**

formerly held the largest estate in Jhalawar, but on the re-formation of Jhalawar territories to Kotah in 1909, he became a *Jagirdar* of Kotah. His great-grandfather, Anar Singh, owing to a disagreement with Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur, left Marwar for Kotah about 1800, and through the influence of Raj Rana Zalim Singh received the *jagir* of Harigarh. Owing to this connection with Zalim Singh's family, Anar Singh's son, Prem Singh, followed Maharaj Rana Madan Singh to Jhalawar, where he received the *jagir* of Sarthal, the previous owner of which, a Hara Rajput, Narpat Singh, was granted a *jagir* in Kotah. On the death of Thakur Prem Singh, his widow adopted Bijaya Singh from Ahor in Marwar, on whose death in 1888, his son, the present Thakur, succeeded to the estate. The Thakur was born in 1878, and was educated at the Mayo College. He has two brothers, Thakur Bhawani Singh and Bakht Singh, of whom the elder was adopted during his father's life-time into the Ahor family. The *jagir*, which was formerly worth about Rs. 40,000, is now valued at Rs. 25,000 a year. It pays biennially to the State Rs. 1,105, and forty *sowars* and ten footmen are supplied for the Raj service.

(15) **Maharaja Beri Sal of Kotra** (also known as Kberli), a Hara Rajput of the**Kotra.**

Khatoli family of Kotah, formerly held an estate in Jhalawar. On the formation of the new State of that name in 1899, this estate was incorporated with Kotah, where the Maharaja already held a *jagir*.

The Jhalawar estate consisted of four villages, the annual value of which is Rs. 2,536. A tribute of Rs. 239 is payable in alternate years, and five *sowars* are furnished to the Darbar. This estate was conferred on the present holder's ancestor, who went to Jhalawar with Maharaj Rana Madan Singh. The Maharaja was born in 1900, and succeeded to the estate in 1906.

(16) **Thakur Zalim Singh of Amritkheri** is a Bhati Rajput who holds also the *jagir***Amritkheri.**

of Goraich in Mewar. Thakur Sultan Singh, the grandfather of the present Thakur, went to Jhalawar in 1841, and received a *jagir* which came back to Kotah on the formation of the new State of Jhalawar. Maharaj Ranas Madan Singh and Pirthi Singh both married ladies from this family, the wife of the former being a sister of Thakur Sultan Singh. The estate formerly in Jhalawar consists of one village of the annual value of Rs. 877, and pays a biennial tribute of Rs. 47 to the Darbar. Thakur Zalim Singh who resides principally in Mewar, was born in 1864. He succeeded his father in 1890.

(17) **Rao Raja Amar Sahai of Harnaoda** is by birth a Rao or bard whose ancestor**Harnaoda.**

formerly lived in Karauli. One of them, Chatur Bhuj, came to Gugair, now in Tonk, and received the village of Harnaoda in *jagir* from the then Khilchi Prince. His grandson Partab Singh was invited to Bundi by Rao Bhan Singh and received Harnaoda and three other villages in *jagir*. He also received three villages and the title of Rao Raja from Kotah. The Kotah villages being within the Parganas ceded to Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh in 1838, the family adhered to the State of Jhalawar, but on the restoration of Jhalawar territories to Kotah, the Rao Raja returned to Kotah. The *jagir* is valued at Rs. 10,000 a year. Rao Raja Amar Sahai, who was born on the 12th November 1898, succeeded his father on the 20th April 1905 and is the great-great-grandson of the first *Jagirdar*.

CHAUHAN STATES.

[Bundi-Kotah-Sirohi.]

The Chauhan clan, which is represented in Rajputana by the Haras of Bundi and Kotah and the Deoras of Sirohi, is one of the four Agriculas of fire tribes who are supposed to have been brought into existence by a special act of creation of comparatively recent mythological date. The first of the clan was created by Vishnu at the Agni-Kund (or fire-pit) at Gao Mukh on Abu and was called Chauhan because, like the god himself, he had four arms.

The Chauhans are said to have come to Rajputana from Ahichhatrapur in Rohilkhand about the middle of the eighth century, and their first capital was Sambhar. Some two hundred years later, Wakpati Raj was Rai of Sambhar and he had two sons, Singh Raj and Lakshman Raj (or Lakhan). Among Singh Raj's descendants were (i) Aja or Ajai Pal, who founded the city of Ajmer at the end of the eleventh or the beginning of the twelfth century and transferred thither the seat of government; (ii) Ana or Arno Raj who constructed the fine Anasagar Embankment, on which the Emperor Shah Jahan subsequently created a magnificent range of marble pavilions; (iii) Visaldeo or Vighraha Raj who conquered Delhi from the Tonwar Rajputs; and (iv) Prithwi Raj who was the last Hindu King of Delhi and who, having been defeated in battle by Shahab-ud-din Mahammad Ghorî was taken prisoner and murdered in cold blood in 1193. Wakpati Raj's other son mentioned above—viz., Lakshman Raj or Lakhan—may be considered the founder of the Hara and Deora sects of the Chauhan clan. Leaving the parental roof at Sambhar to carve out a principality for himself, he journeyed south-west and settled at Nadol (now in Jodhpur territory), taking that town and the adjacent country from the Paramaras towards the end of the tenth century. One of his successors was Asraj, from whose younger son (Manik Raj) the Bundi and Kotah

houses trace their descent. The fourth chief after Asraj was Kirtti Pal or Kegtū, who was driven out of Nadol by Kutb-ud-din, but he and his clansmen soon established themselves further to the south-west at Bhinmal and Sanchor (now in Jodhpur territory) and subsequently took the fort of Jalor (also now in Jodhpur) from the Paramara Rajputs. These events occurred at the end of the twelfth century. Kirtti Pal's grandson was Udai Singh, and the latter's younger son or (according to some authorities) brother, Man Singh, was the founder of the Sirohi house. The Deora sect of the Chauhans, of which the Maharao of Sirohi is the head, takes its name from Man Singh's son Deoraj, who lived during the latter half of the thirteenth century.

SIROHI.

In the time of Deoraj's immediate successors, the Chauhans, were engaged in constant struggles with the Paramaras or Ponwars (who held the greater part of the country now called Sirohi) and eventually vanquished them, capturing first Chandravati in or about 1303 and subsequently Abu and Achalgarh. The present town of Sirohi was founded in 1425 by Rao Sains Mal who extended his dominions by driving the Solankis from the tract known as Mal Magra in the north. Comparatively little is known of the history of the State till the latter half of the eighteenth century, when Sirohi suffered much from wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of the wild Mina tribes.

The Chief of Sirohi, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., is a Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sub-clan, and was born on the 20th

The Chief.

July 1857. He succeeded his father, the late Rao Umed Singh, on the 24th November 1875. His Highness is a widower after being married four times, *viz.*, (1) to a daughter of the Panwar (Paramara) Rajput Chief of Danta in Mahi Kantha; (2) to a daughter of the Thakur of Barsoda, of the Chaora clan of Rajputs, also in Mahi Kantha; (3) to a daughter of the late Chief of the Sesodia house of Dharmpur in the Surat Political Agency; and (4) to a daughter of the late Raja of Bhinai in Ajmer. He has one son, the heir-apparent, Maharaj Kunwar Sarup Singh, who was born on the 27th September 1888, and two daughters married respectively to the Maharawal of Jaisalmer and the Raj Kunwar of Cutch. The Chief's nearest relations are his cousins Zorawar Singh, son of Jawan Singh, and Amar Singh, son of Zorawar Singh, Jagirdar of Ajhari; Achal Singh, and Shambhu Singh, sons of Jet Singh, Jagirdar of Nandia; and Dalpat Singh and Man Singh, sons of Tej Singh, Jagirdar of Manadar.

The only ruling families of note connected with that of Sirohi are those of Bundi and Kotah. Marriages have taken place in recent times with the Kaachwaha family of Jaipur, the Rathor families of Jodhpur and Kishangarh, the Jadon families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, the Sesodia families of Dungarpur and Banswara, and the Jarecha family of Cutch. The Chief's mother was a daughter of the Baghela Thakur of Posina in Idar.

Rao Udai Bhan was deposed in 1816 in favour of his younger brother Rao Sheo Singh who ruled first as Regent and subsequently as Chief. The first relations between Sirohi and the British Government took place in 1817, Sheo Singh having asked for protection in consequence of an invasion from Jodhpur, which had for its object the reinstatement of Rao Udai Bhan. In 1823 a treaty was concluded, whereby the Rao accepted British supremacy and bound himself to govern in accordance with the advice of the British Agent, to introduce and efficient administration, and to pay a tribute not exceeding three-eighths of his revenue receiving in return a guarantee of protection. In 1845 the Rao made over certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanitarium, and in 1854 received from the British Government a loan of two lakhs of rupees; the direct management of the State was transferred to the Government for a period of eight years which, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, was subsequently extended to eleven years. During this time many improvements were effected, though as little interference as possible was exercised in internal affairs. In 1861, in consequence of the incapacity of the Rao, the general control of the State was made over to his eldest surviving son, Umed Singh, who, on his father's death in the following year, succeeded to the *gaddi*. Rao Sheo Singh did good service in the Mutiny, in consideration of which the tribute of Rs. 15,000 (local currency) payable by him was reduced by one-half. On the removal of Sheo Singh from all active share in the administration, his four younger sons, Hamir Singh, Jet Singh, Jawan Singh, and Jamat Singh, declined the provision made for them, and went into rebellion. On the death, however, of their father in December 1862, they submitted and received villages for maintenance. Rao Umed Singh received full powers in 1865, but, though well-meaning, proved a weak and unsuccessful ruler. During his time Sirohi was harassed by famine, by a struggle with the outlawed Thakur Nathu Singh of Bhatana, and by frequent incursions of Bhils from Marwar. These events led to the transfer of the political control of the State from an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General to the Commandant of the Erinpora Irregular Force.

"The measures adopted by the Political Superintendent for the extermination of brigandage on the Sirohi, Mewar, and Marwar frontiers were temporarily successful; but a fresh outbreak in 1879, which continued for about three years, led to the Erinpora Force being employed in the suppression and arrest of dacoits."—(*Mitchison's Treatise, Vol. III, Fourth Edition, page 297.*)

Rao Umed Singh died in September 1875, leaving one son, the present Chief, Maharao Kesri Singh.

The following tree gives an abstract of the pedigree of the ruling house of Sirohi.

RUMMAL.

(Ancestor of the chief jagir families known as Lakhawats.

Dungrawat, Tejawat, and Bajawat.)

Sobhai or Shao Bhan.

(founded the old town at Sirohi in 1405.)

Sainsi Mai

(founded new Sirohi in 1425.)

Lakhaji.

Jegwal.

Alha or Akhraj I.

Rai Singh.

Udai Singh.

Duda.

Man Singh.

Burthun Singh (1671).

(—died for 51 years and is said to have fought in 62 battles.)

Raj Singh.

Akhai Raj II.

Udai Singh II.

Bairi Sai I.

Durjan Singh.

Umed Singh I (1706).

(called also Man Singh.)

Prihwi Raj (1749).

Takht Singh (1772).

Jagat Singh (1781).

Bairi Sai II (1782).

Udai Bhan (1808).

Bheo Singh (1816).

(Succeeded Udai Bhan on his being deposed in 1816 and entered into the first treaty with the British Government).

Rao Umed Singh II (1863).

Jet Singh.

Achal Singh, Shamohn Singh.

Maharao Kersi Singh (1875)

(present Chief).

Maharaj Kunwar Sarup Singh

(born 1888).

The leading men of Sirohi consist of the nobles, one hereditary office-bearer and one non-hereditary official. The nobles are divided into three classes:—

- (1) The immediate relatives of the Maharao who are known as Raj Sahibans, and whose descendants fall into a lower grade;
- (2) The SARAVATS, who are styled Thakuran Raj Sri; and
- (3) Other Razami Sardars.

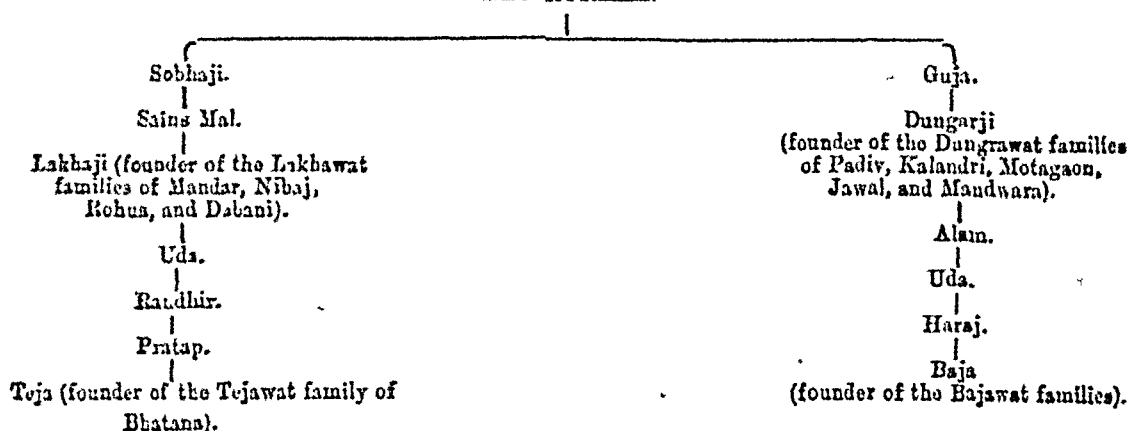
All the nobles are Deora Chauhans, and the principal of them are Lakhawats, Dungrawats, Tejawats or Bajawats, and the principal of them are Lakhawats, Dungrawats, Tejawats or Bajawats, and the principal of them are Lakhawats, Dungrawats, Tejawats or Bajawats. The Raj Sahibans are three in number, namely, Shamohn Singh of Mandia, Zorawar Singh of Alhaji, and Dalpat Singh of Mandia—all of whom are cousins to the Chief. They occupy the front seats in Darbar and receive the double *farman*. Similar honours are enjoyed by Raj Sri Sheonath Singh and Sardar Singh of Mandia.

The four **Sarayats**, the Thakurs of Padiw, Jagal, Kalandri and Motagaon, sit on the right and left of the Chief. In the absence of the Thakur of Padiw, his place in Darbar is taken by the Thakur of Nibaj. The two never attend Darbar together. After them come the Thakurs of Rohua and Bhatana, who also receive the double *tazim*. Thakurs of Mandwana and Dabani are honoured with the single *tazim* only. Succession in the nobles' estates takes place by primogeniture, provision being made for younger sons. In Mandar and Bhatana this provision is so liberal as almost to amount to a partition of the estate. The tribute payable to the Darbar varies from four annas in the rupee of the collections among those of high rank to twelve annas among the more insignificant. None hold any *jagir* in British territory.

The only hereditary office-bearer is the Thakur of Padiw, who binds on the Chief's sword and on State occasions sits behind him on his elephant.

The connection of the various families of nobles is shown in the following tables :—

BAO RUMMAL.



The following personages may be noticed separately :—

(1) **Raj Sahiban Achal Singh of Nandia** died on the 27th September 1910, leaving no male issue to succeed him, and there being no right of adoption, the *jagir* naturally reverted to the State. Shambhu Singh, his younger brother, was granted maintenance from Nandia for the maintenance of himself, his mother and the widows of the deceased, Shambhu Singh having executed a *Likhat* to pay six annas in the rupee to the State instead of four annas paid by the late Raj Sahiban. Shambhu Singh is a minor and his estate is looked after by the State. He is prosecuting his studies at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(2) **Raj Sahiban Daplat Singh of Manadar** was born in 1870, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Raj Sahiban Tej Singh, on the 19th June 1907. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed the Allahabad University Entrance Examination. He has no male issue. The annual income of the estate may be roughly estimated at Rs. 12,000 a year.

(3) **Raj Sahiban Amar Singh of Ajhari** is the son of the late Zorawar Singh, a cousin of the ruling Chief. He possesses an estate worth Rs. 3,000 a year. Amar Singh was born in 1884. Zorawar Singh died on 6th January, 1915.

(4) and (5) **Sheonath Singh**, who was born in 1882, and his cousin **Sardar Singh**, minor son of Udai Raj, born in 1892, Lakhawat Deoras, hold the Mandar estate of the annual value of about Rs. 4,000.

These two pay eight annas in the rupee as tribute to the Darbar, and enjoy the title of Raj Sri.

(6) **Thakuran Raj Sri Abhai Singh of Padiw**, who was born on the 14th January, 1894, was recognized by the State as successor to the *jagir* on the 17th April, 1907. He is a minor and till quite recently received education at the Mayo College at Ajmer. The Thakur is the head of the Sarayats (*vide* page 59). The estate is valued at Rs. 8,000 a year and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar.

(7) **Thakuran Raj Sri Prithwiraj of Kalandri** died on the 19th February, 1907, without any male issue to succeed to the estate. Certain claimants came forward, and the question as to who should be adopted as his successor, was long pending disposal. After full consideration, the succession of Kunwar Kau Singh of Barlooth was confirmed, and a *farmana* was issued by the Darbar in his favour in April, 1909. The estate is worth Rs. 5,000 a year and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar.

(8) **Thakuran Raj Sri Megh Singh of Jawal** is also a *Dungrawat*. He was born in 1875 and was adopted from the *Nun* family of *Sirohi*. The estate is worth about Rs. 2,000 a year and pays six annas in the rupee to the *Darbar*.

(9) **Thakuran Raj Sri Rup Singh of Motagaon** succeeded his father **Thakuran Raj Sri Lachman Singh** in 1912.

The late **Thakuran Raj Sri Lachman Singh** was in outlawry owing to *Kalandri* adoption case. He had committed certain depredations and thwarted the State authority. For the *Thakur's* misconduct, one of the villages named *Gadha* has been confiscated and made permanently *khalsa*, Rs. 5,000 has been fixed to be recovered for police arrangements in his *putta* villages and he has taken upon himself to produce *Razinamas* from the persons who are affected by his misconduct. The *Thakur*, after passing the agreement above described, went to his *putta* village *Motagaon*, where he died on the 9th May, 1912. The estate is worth Rs. 3,000.

The three last-named nobles are all *Sarayats*

(10) **Thakuran Raj Sri Mohabat Singh of Nimaj** belongs to the *Lakhawat* family of the *Deora* sub-clan and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father *Himmat Singh* in 1908. The estate consists of eight villages of the annual value of Rs. 10,000, and pays six annas in the rupee to the *Darbar*. The *Thakur* possesses also three villages in the *Palanpur* State.

(11) **Thakuran Raj Sri Lal Singh of Rohua**, who has born in 1872, is also a *Lakhawat*. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his father *Thakur Ajit Singh* in February 1904. The estate consists of ten villages of the annual value of about Rs. 3,000, and pays eight annas in the rupee to the *Darbar*. The *Thakur* also holds some villages in the *Palanpur* State.

(12) **Thakuran Raj Sri Udai Raj of Bhatana**, who was born in 1876, is a *Deora Chauhan* of the *Tejawat* branch and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in August 1898. The estate, which pays eight annas in the rupee to the *Darbar*, is worth about Rs. 1,000 a year. His father, *Bharat Singh*, when young, was in outlawry with his own father *Nathu Singh*, who for many years defied pursuit and kept the country disturbed. His successful opposition won for *Nathu Singh* and his family the admiration of *Sirohi* and songs are still sung in his praise.

(13) **Thakur Dungar Singh of Mandwara** is a *Dungrawat*. He was born in 1874. The estate, which is worth Rs. 2,000 a year, pays to the *Darbar* half the collections in kind and three-fourths of the collections in cash.

(14) **Thakur Ajit Singh of Dabani** is a *Lakhawat*. He was born in 1878, and holds, besides one village in *Palanpur*, an estate in *Sirohi* of the annual value of Rs. 600 which pays half its income to the *Darbar*. The *Thakur* was adopted from the family of a younger brother.

Maharaj Kumar Sarup Singh, the heir-apparent, conducts the administration of the State under the designation of *Musahib Ala*, aided by his Secretary, *Mr. Sadashivram N. Mehta*.

CHAPTER V.

JADON STATES.

[Jaisalmer—Karauli.]

The Jadon clan, of the early history of which very little is known, claims descent from the Yadu or Jadon kings. These monarchs, who in early days were very powerful, took their

Jadon Clan.

name from Yadu or Jadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Budha, the progenitor of the lunar race. The capitals of the Jadons are said to have been Prayag (Allahabad) and subsequently Mathura (Muttra). On the death of Sri Krishna, the deified hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed. According to Jaisalmer accounts, many of them, with two of Sri Krishna's sons, abandoning Hindustan, settled beyond the Indus. One of their descendants was

Jaisalmer.

defeated and killed in battle, and his followers were driven southward into the Punjab, where Salivahan founded a town and named it after himself, Salbahanpur or Salpura (generally identified with Sialkot). Salivahan's grandson, Bhati, was also a great and successful warrior, whose name was adopted by his clansmen as a tribal designation. Shortly after this, the tribe was again driven southward by the king of Ghazni and, crossing the Sutlej, took refuge in the Indian desert, which henceforth became its home. Here they came into contact with various Rajput clans, such as the Butas and Chunnas (both extinct), the Barahas (now Musalmans), the Langahas and the Sodhas and Lodras (both branches of the Ponwars or Paramaras). Their first capital was at Tanot, still in Jaisalmer territory, which was founded about the middle of the eighth century; but being ousted from this, Deoraj, the first Chief, to assume the title of Rawal, built Desgarh or Deorawar in 858 (now called Derawar in Bahawalpur territory) and established himself there. Shortly afterwards, the capital was changed to Doderwa, an immense city with twelve gates taken from the Lodra Rajputs, the ruins of which lie ten miles west by north of Jaisalmer town. Doderwa was, however, ill-adapted for defence, so Jaisal sought for a stronger place and founded the fort and city of Jaisalmer in 1156. He was succeeded by several warlike chiefs who were constantly engaged in battles and raids, and whose taste for free-booting proved most disastrous, for on two occasions, *viz.*, in 1295 and shortly afterwards, the Bhatias so enraged the Emperor Ala-ud-din that an Imperial army was despatched against them, and conquered and sacked the fort and city of Jaisalmer, so that for some time it remained completely deserted. In the sixteenth century, the Bhatias formed an alliance with the Amirs of Sind against the Rathors. Rawal Sabal Singh, the twenty-sixth chief in succession to Jaisal, was the first to acknowledge the supremacy of the Delhi Empire, and to hold his dominions in subordination to it. The Jaisalmer chiefs had now arrived at the height of their power. Their territory extended northward to the Sutlej, thus including the whole of the province of Bahawalpur, and westward to the Indus, while to the east and south it comprised many districts, which were subsequently annexed by the Rathors and incorporated in Marwar and Bikaner. From this time till the accession of Rawal Mulraj in 1762, the fortunes of the State rapidly declined, and most of the outlying districts were wrested from it. Jaisalmer first entered into relations with the British Government in the time of Mulraj.

JAISALMER.

The present Chief of Jaisalmer is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Salivahan Bahadur, who was born on the 12th June 1887. His Highness, a Rajput of the Jadon Bhati-

The Chief.

clan, is the son of Thakur Kushal Singh of Lathi, and before his accession to the *gaddi* was known as Syam Singh. He succeeded the late Maharawal Bairi Sal on the 10th March 1891, and was invested with full powers in December 1908. His Highness was married on the 16th February, 1907, to the second daughter of the Maharao of Sirohi. The nearest surviving male relative of the Maharawal is his younger brother, Thakur Dan Singh, who was born on the 2nd February, 1888, and educated like His Highness himself, who took honours in the final diploma examination of the Mayo College. He has also two cousins, Sheodan Singh and Salim Singh. The last-named has two sons, Sultan Singh and Narain Singh. The former has been adopted by Kesri Singh, *Jagirdar* of Nachna, and the latter was born on the 3rd June 1895. A deceased cousin, Sardar Singh, has left two sons, Jaswant Singh and Jawahir Singh. The adoptive mother of the young Chief was a Sesodia Rajput lady of the ruling house of Dungarpur. The Bhatias of Jaisalmer are also connected by marriage with the Maharana of Udaipur, the Rathors of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Kishangarh, and with the Hara Chauhans of Kotah and the Deora Chauhans of Sirohi.

As already mentioned, the first ruler of Jaisalmer to enter into relations with the British Government was Maharawal Mulraj, who in 1818 concluded a treaty whereby the integrity of the State was guaranteed to the Chief and his posterity, provided the cause of quarrel was not ascribable to Jaisalmer. During the life-time of Mulraj, who died in 1820, the State was virtually governed by his Minister, Salim Singh, who was guilty of terrible atrocities. He put to death nearly all the relations of the Chief. The town of Jaisalmer was depopulated by his cruelty, the trade of the country was interrupted, and those relatives of the Maharawal who escaped death fled from the country. Mulraj was succeeded by his grandson Gaj Singh, in whose time, after the conquest of Sind, the forts of Shahgarh, Gharsia and Ghetaro, which had been wrested from Jaisalmer, were restored to it. Maharawal Gaj Singh died in 1846, and his widow adopted Maharawal Ranjit Singh, who in 1861 was succeeded by his younger brother, Maharawal Bairi Sal, the late Chief, who died in 1891. The following is the genealogical tree of the ruling family commencing from Maharawal Mulraj, who entered into the first treaty with the British Government.

I.—MULRAJ
(entered into first treaty with the British Government in 1818, succeeded 1762, died 1820).

Raj Singh.

Lal Singh.

Jet Singh.

Maha Singh.

Taj Singh.

Devi Singh.

II.—Gaj SINGH
(adopted by Mulraj and succeeded to the gaddi in 1820, died 1846).

Fateh Singh.

Jodh Singh.

Kari Singh.

Chhatar Singh.

Bhim Singh.
Man Singh,
alive in 1910.

Umed Singh.

Anar Singh
(adopted by Jodh Singh).

Bijai Raj
(died in minority).

Shroddan Singh,
alive in 1910.

Arun Singh,
alive in 1910
(adopted by Himmat Singh at Jaipur).

Hari Singh
(died in minority).

Lal Singh
(died in minority).

III.—RANJIT SINGH
(adopted by Gaj Singh and succeeded in 1846, died 1864).

IV.—BAHRI SAI
(adopted by Ranjit Singh, succeeded in 1864, and died in 1891).

Sadar Singh.

Salim Singh,
alive in 1910.

Kushal Singh.

Jamant Singh,
alive in 1910.

Jawahir Singh,
alive in 1910.

Sultan Singh,
alive in 1910.

Narayan Singh,
alive in 1910.

V.—SYAM SINGH
(adopted by Bahadur, and called Salivahan, succeeded in 1891), born on 12th June 1887, Present Chief.

Dan Singh,
alive in 1910.

Gopal Singh,
alive in 1910.

Girdhar Singh,
alive in 1910.

Gorardhan Singh,
alive in 1910.

The leading men of the State are the relations of the Chief, who are known as **Rajwis** and the **Thakurs**. All but two are **Bhatias** and are

Leading personages.

distinguished as **Barsang**, **Kbian**, **Tejmalot**, **Prithwirajot**, **Biharidasot**, **Dwarkadasot**, **Sakatsinghot**, and **Udaisinghot**, according to the subdivision of the clan to which they belong. The principal nobles are the Raos of **Bikampur** and **Birsilpur** and the **Thakurs** of **Jhinjinali**, **Barn**, **Rindha Girajsar**, **Gehun**, **Khuri**, **Satyaya**, and **Nawatala**;—all of whom have the *dohri* or double *taxim*. Except the first two, whose incomes are **Rs. 5,000** and **Rs. 3,000** (in the local currency), respectively, all are unimportant, being petty **Thakurs** whose income in no case exceeds **Rs. 1,700** a year. Primogeniture obtains among the **Khian** and **Barsang Bhatias**, the younger sons receiving maintenance only, but among the rest estates are generally equally divided. None of the nobles, except the **Thakur of Bikampur**, pay tribute or render service, though all present a horse on the accession of the chief to the *gaddi*. The only hereditary office-bearer of note is the **Thakur of Chelak**, whose position as **Raj Pradhan** entitles him to a seat behind the Chief on an elephant on State occasions. The official class is composed chiefly of **Oswals** and **Maheari Mehtas**, **Purohitas**, and **Byases**. The **Mehtas** generally hold the principal posts.

Among the **Rajwis**, the following may be mentioned :—

(1) **Thakur Dan Singh**, the younger brother of His Highness born on the 2nd February, 1888, holds two villages with an annual income of **Rs. 2,000**. Was educated at the **Mayo College, Ajmer**, and has been **Superintendent, Sadar Adalat**, since June, 1911.

(2) **Thakur Sultan Singh**, son of **Kesri Singh** of **Nachna**, holds seven villages with an income of **Rs. 3,000**. He was born on the 24th May, 1887. He has a son **Kunwar Govardhun Singh** (born 27th September, 1909).

(3) **Thakur Man Singh**, son of **Tej Singh** of **Eta**, born in 1843, has one village and a **Kharin** (or tank) called **Lonela** with an income of **Rs. 1,250**.

(4) **Thakur Jaswant Singh**, son of **Sardar Singh**, born on the 16th May, 1874. He has a son called **Kunwar Gopal Singh**, born on the 19th November 1901.

(5) **Thakur Salim Singh**, son of **Umed Singh**, born in 1859. He and his nephew, **Jaswant Singh**, own between them one small village. **Jaswant Singh** has one younger brother, named **Jawahir Singh**, born on the 18th November, 1882. He was adopted by **Thakur Man Singh** of **Eta** on the 13th December, 1899, and has since been called **Kunwar Jawahir Singh**. He has a son called **Bhanwar Girdhar Singh** born on the 13th November, 1907.

(6) **Thakur Sheodan Singh**, son of **Anar Singh**, born in 1857, holds one village of the annual value of **Rs. 50** only. The **Thakur** is a man of good education and of fair administrative experience which was acquired in **Jhalrapatan**, where his father **Thakur Anar Singh** of **Gajwara** lived. He was formerly in the State service and received an allowance of **Rs. 2,400** per annum, but retired in February, 1909.

The principal nobles of the State are mentioned in the following list :—

Name of Estate.	Name of Noble.	Father's Name.	Year of Birth.	Sub-clan.	Number of Villages.	Income.	Taxim.	Male issue.
						Ra.		
1. Bikampur	Rao Amir Singh	Khetai	1872	Barsang	9	5,000	Double.	...
2. Girajsar	Thakur Amar Singh	Jetmal	6-12-75	Do.	14	1,700	Do.	Two sons.
3. Bikampur	Thakur Bulidan	Sahibdan	1855	Do.	1	600	Single.	Five sons.
4. } Siram	Thakur Nawal Singh	Pratap Singh	1855	Do.	2	1,500	Do.	Do.
	Thakur Kan Singh	Mul Singh	18-10-74	Do.		1,500	Do.	...
5. } Birsilpur	Rao Moti Singh	Rao Dhanji	1876	Khian	16	5,000	Double.	Two sons.
7. Jhinjinali	Thakur Bulidan	Shreeji Singh	1853	Udaisinghot	3	1,250	Do.	Three sons.
8. Gehun or Baiya	Thakur Achhal Singh	Bijal Singh	1863	Do.	1	700	Do.	Five sons.
9. Bhalli	Thakur Kishan Singh	Lalji	1883	Do.	5	800	Single.	...
10. Deoran	Thakur Samrat Singh	Thakur Bulidan	1877	Do.	1	1,000	Do.	One son.
11. Rindha	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh	Prithwiraj	1841	Tejmalot	1	1,000	Double.	Four sons.
12. Mahan	Sonji	Ranjit Singh	1868	Do.	1	1,000	Do.	...
13. } Barn	Thakur Pasji	Muhabbat Singh	18-8-67	Dwarkadasot	6	1,700	Do.	Two sons.
14. }	Thakur Balwan Singh	Bakhtawar Singh	1872					
15. Satyaya	Thakur Hathi Singh	Patch Singh	1888	Sakatsinghot	1	500	Do.	One son.
16. Nawatala	Thakur Pratap Singh	Bulidan	1851	Prithwirajot	1	1,000	Do.	Four sons.
17. Chelak	Thakur Nalarp Singh	Hemji	1894	Do.	1	300	Single.	...
18. Paragran	Thakur Madho Singh	Jeeoraj	1917	Biharidasot	1	400	Do.	One son.
19. } Dargi	Thakur Lachman Singh	Hemji	1862	Do.	1	1,000	Do.	...
20. }	Thakur Shambh Singh	Satyan	1890	Do.				
21. Khar	Thakur Pano Singh	Raj Singh	1887	Solla Punwar, Unarkot.	3	1,500	Double.	...
22. Lachar	Thakur Ajai Singh	Anand Singh	1861	Do.	1	600	Single.	One son.

DUNGARPUR.

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THE CHIEF	33	Nandli, Thakur Fateh Singh of	34
Bamasa, Thakur Lal Singh of	35	Jaswant Singh of	34
Sardar Singh of	35	Anup Singh of	34
Bankura, Thakur Kishen Singh of	34	Dip Singh of	34
Sajan Singh of	34	Prithi Singh of	34
Bijey Singh of	34	Mahtab Singh of	34
Bichiwara, Thakur Dhirat Singh of	34	Ora, Maharaj Parbat Singh of	34
Amar Singh of	34	Pit, Thakur Zorawar Singh of	34
Indar Singh of	34	Sangram Singh of	34
Nar Singh of	34	Sabli, Thakur Shimbu Singh of	34
Ganesh Ram Rawat, Rai Bahadur, Munshi	35	Sodha Chand Dawda, Rai Sahib, Seth	35
Kua, Zorawar Singh of	34	Solaj, Thakur Fateh Singh	34
Nahar Singh	34	Pirithi Singh	34
Lodawal, Thakur Shiva Singh of	35	Thakarda, Thakur Kesri Singh of	34
Sajan Singh of	35	Madan Singh of	34
Lachman Singh of	35	Bijay Singh of	34
Madow, Thakur Dulpal Singh of	34	Hamir Singh	34
Pakht Singh of	34		

BANSWARA.

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THE CHIEF	35	Khandu, Maharaj Raghunath Singh of	39
Surpur, Bhai Abhey Singh of	38	Sajjan Singh of	39
Orwara, Thakur Anup Singh of	38	Kushalgarh, Rao Udai Singh of	38
Arthuna, Prithi Singh, Thakur of	38	Jaswant Singh of	39
Talwara, Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of	38	Ranjit Singh of	39
Metwala, Balwant Singh, Thakur of	38	Madow, Thakur Dulpal Singh of	38
Bankura, Thakur Kishan Singh of	38	Molan, Thakur Partab Singh of	39
Ganora, Sardar Singh, Thakur of	38	Chandar Bir Singh, Maharaj Kunwar	36
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THE CHIEF	41	Jhantla, Thakur Umed Singh of	43
Achlaoda, Thakur Bhawani Singh of	43	Kalyanpura, Thakur Debi Singh of	43
Barlia, Thakur Sammat Singh of	43	Salimgarh, Thakur Kushhal Singh of	42
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Dhamotar, Thakur Hindu Singh of	42	Raipur, Thakur Ratan Singh of	43
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Jawas, Rathan Singh, Rao of	44	Panarwa, Arjun Singh, Rana of	47
Jura, Sheo Singh, Rawat of	46	Shinbu Singh	48
Partap Singh	46	Madho Singh	48
Madri, Ranjit Singh, Rao of	45	Mohbat Singh	48
Manohar Singh of	45	Ora Jagindir	48
Partap Singh of	45	Adiwas Jagirdar	48
Oghna, Kishor Singh, Rao of	47	Umria Jagirdar	48
Ajey Singh of	47	Para, Badan Singh, Rawat of	44

SHAHUPURA.

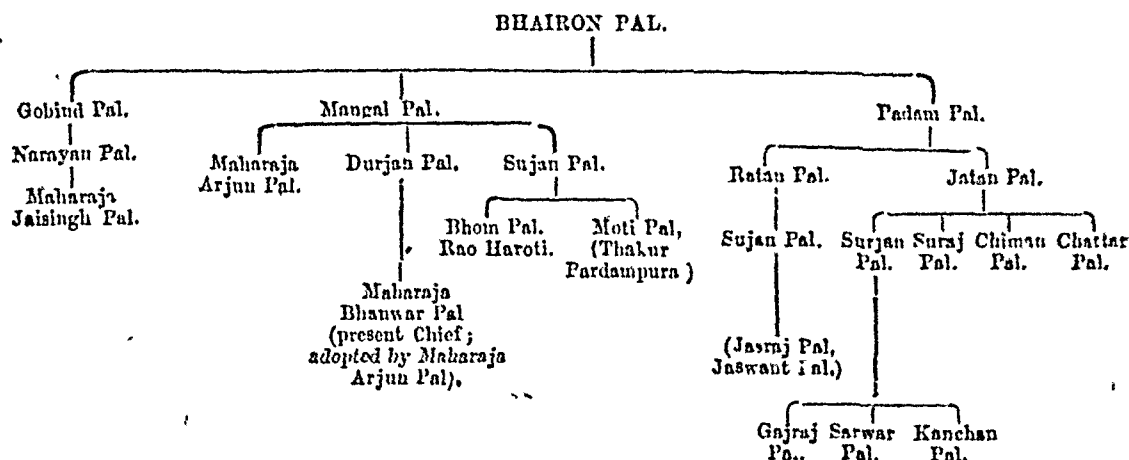
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THE CHIEF	48	Khanmor, Gordhan Singh of	50
Birdaul, Thakur Kesri Singh of	50	Mor Singh of	50
Khamor, Thakur Zorawar Singh of	50	Dule Singh of	50
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Karn Singh of	50	Sardar Singh, second son of the Chief	49
Bahadur Singh of	50	Thahul, Thakur Udai Singh of	50
		Ratu Singh of	50
		Ummed Singh, the heir-apparent	49

KARAULI.

The present Chief is His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E. His Highness

The Chief.

was born on the 24th February, 1861. His father was Thakur Durjan Pal of Pardampura. He succeeded to the gaddi of Karauli on the 14th August, 1886, by adoption, to His Highness the late Maharaja Arjun Pal. The Chief, who has no relations nearer than cousins, has been married six times,—(1) in 1878 to the daughter of Apji Ajeet Singh of Koela in Kota in the Hara family, (2) in 1880 to the daughter of the Raja of Khandela in Jaipur, (3) in 1889 to the daughter of Thakur Ajeet Singh of Mandwa in Jaipur, both of the Sheikhawat family, (4) on the death of (1), which took place in 1897, to the daughter of the Chief of Banera in Udaipur in 1898, (5) in 1900 to the daughter of the Raja of Baroda in Gwalior, and (6) in 1903 to the daughter of Raja of Jagmanpur in the United Provinces. The last four of these ladies are still alive. The following table shows the nearest relatives of the Maharaja. Some of them are still alive.



The ruling family of Karauli is connected by marriage with Jaipur, Bundi, Kotah and Sirohi. In 1782, a daughter of Maharaja Manik Pal was married to Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jaipur. In 1785, another daughter of Maharaja Manik Pal was married to Rao Raja Bishan Singh of Bundi. A daughter of Maharaja Pratap Pal (1839-58) married Maharao Chhatrar Sal of Kotah in 1854, and Maharaja Madan Pal (1854-69) married a daughter of the then Rao of Sirohi in 1865.

The Karauli family all bear the distinguishing appellation of Pal in token that they, as descendants of Sri Krishna, are protectors (pal) of cows, whereas the line (Singh) does not respect the sacred animal.

The leading personages of Karauli are the nobles who are divided into Thikanedars Bapotidars and others; hereditary office-bearers and other officials.

The feudal aristocracy of the State consists of the Jadon Thakurs connected with the ruling house. These pay as tribute a fixed sum which, though nominally one-fourth of the produce of the soil, is in reality much less—in fact much less than half the share paid by common land-holders. This tribute is in lieu of constant military service which is not performed in Karauli. In case of military emergencies or State pageants, the Thakurs and Jagirdars come in with their retainers who, on these occasions, are maintained at the expense of the Darbar. The Thakur's families (Kotris) paying tribute are thirty-seven in number, of which those of Haroti, Amargarh, Rawantra, Inaiti, Bharchun and Padampura are known as Thikanedars. The remainder are styled Bapotidars. The other families of nobles are of little importance and belong chiefly to the Hari Dass and Mukand Kotris or to the Pal family. Succession is generally by primogeniture, but by custom a Thakur on succeeding to the estate is bound to assign grants of land for maintenance to his younger brothers. In some cases, estates are equally divided among all sons, and in others partition takes place, the eldest receiving a double share. The nobles, though for the most part illiterate, are a powerful body in the State and have in past times defied the authority of the Darbar.

The only office-bearer of note is Raja Bahadur Lakhpat Singh. He is a Tazimi Sirdar and is Superintendent of the Charity Department. The most prominent of the non-hereditary officials are the following:—

- Dewan Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Chief Member of Council.
- Babu Bholanath Chatterji, Rao Sahib, Home Member of Council.
- Dootor Bhawani Singh, Personal Physician to His Highness.
- Babu Jugal Kishore, B.A., Private Secretary to His Highness.
- Mahomed Ziauddin Khan, Civil and Criminal Officer of the State.
- Fauj Musahib Captain Ramchandra Singh, Commander-in-Chief.
- Munshi Bhagwan Das, Deputy Collector.

CHAPTER VI.

KACHHWAHA STATES.

[Jaipur—Alwar.]

JAIPUR.

The accepted legend traces back the lineage of the Kachhwaha tribe to Kush, the second son of Rama, who ruled at Ajudhya and who is said to have emigrated thence to Rohtas on the Son river, whence, after several generations, a second migration brought Raja Nal westward across the Jumna to Narwar. At Narwar the family established itself, till one Dhola Rao founded the parent city of the present Jaipur State at Amber in A.D. 967. After years of warfare, Dhola Rao and his Kachhwahas are said to have absorbed or driven out the petty Mina and Rajput Chiefs by whom the neighbouring territory was then held, and to have set up a tribal sovereignty known as Dhundar. The head-quarters of the State were fixed early in the eleventh century at Amber, but it is probable that the Chiefship remained of small importance, till in the sixteenth century its head attached himself to the side of the Mughal Emperors. Raja Bhar Mul was presented at Court in the first year of Akbar's reign. His immediate successor did good service under that Emperor, and Jai Singh, later on, fought in the Dakhan for Aurangzeb, at whose instigation he was afterwards murdered. The next Chief of note was Jai Singh II, who received the title of Sawai* from the Emperor and founded the present city of Jaipur in 1728. This Chief, who attained great celebrity as a mathematician and astronomer, availed himself of the confusion prevailing at Delhi considerably to augment his dominions. After his death, however, the Chiefship was much harassed by the attacks of its enemies and by internal troubles. The Jats of Bharatpur annexed a portion of its territories. Another portion became the separate Chiefship of Alwar, and later in the century the Mahrattas interfered in the quarrels which arose between Mewar, Jaipur and Marwar owing to the treaty by which the two last-named houses had bound themselves to disregard the claims of primogeniture in favour of any son who might be born from a princess of Udaipur. In 1803, the Jaipur Chief, Jagat Singh, entered into relations with the British Government, but the treaty then made was dissolved by Lord Cornwallis. A quarrel between Jaipur and Jodhpur for the hand of a Mewar princess, which was only brought to a close by the murder of the lady, reduced both States to the verge of ruin, and Amir Khan took advantage of the prevailing confusion to harry Jaipur with his Pindaris. Jaipur again sought the protection of the English, which was granted by the treaty of 1818, by which the Maharaja in consideration of payment of a tribute was admitted to subordinate alliance and was guaranteed against external enemies. Jagat Singh died in 1818 and was succeeded by his posthumous son Maharaja Jai Singh. This Chief was followed by his son, Maharaja Ram Singh, who died in 1880, when the present ruler came to the *gaddi*.

ALWAR.

The ruling family of Alwar traces its descent from Udai Karn, who succeeded to the Chiefship of Amber in 1367. Udai Karn's eldest son, Bar Singh, was excluded from the succession in favour of Nahar Singh, the younger son, and received a grant of eighty-four villages in the neighbourhood of Jaipur. Naru, the grandson of Bar Singh, was the founder of the Naruka house and left five sons, of whom the eldest, Lala, was the ancestor of the ruling family of Alwar. His great-grandson, † Rao Kalyan Singh, settled in what is now Alwar territory and received from Jaipur the grant of Macheri and other villages of which some were held by his successors till the time of Rao Partap Singh, who developed his little estate of two and a half villages into a principality and threw off his allegiance to Jaipur. Partap Singh having rendered great service to Jaipur by defeating the Jats at the battle of Maonda (1666), received permission to build a fort at Rajgarh near Macheri. Shortly afterwards he became practically independent, established other forts, and ultimately, in November 1775, obtained possession of Alwar, which till then had been held by the Jats of Bharatpur. From this time Partap Singh was recognised as their Chief by the other Narukas, and towards the end of his reign obtained from Delhi the much-coveted fish insignia (*mahi marati*). Partap Singh died in 1781, having adopted as his successor Bakhtawar Singh, who at the commencement of the Mahratta war entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government and rendered useful service to Lord Lake at the battle of Lashwari. A treaty was made in 1803. In 1811, in consequence of the discovery of certain negotiations

* The literal meaning of Sawai is one and a quarter, and the title implies that the holder is greater by one-fourth than ordinary rulers.

† Lala
 Rao Kalyan Singh
 Rao Kalyan Singh
 Rao Kalyan Singh
 Rao Kalyan Singh
 Rao Kalyan Singh

between Jaipur and Alwar, the Chief was obliged to bind himself not to enter into political relations with other States. On Bakhtawar Singh's death in 1815, he was succeeded by Maharao Raja Banni Singh, whom he had intended to adopt and who was accepted as their Chief by the Rajputs and the artillery (Golandaz). The succession was claimed on behalf of Bakhtawar Singh's illegitimate son Bhalwant Singh, and after much dispute it was settled that Banni Singh should have the title and Bhalwant Singh the power. Eventually the British Government interfered to secure proper maintenance for Bhalwant Singh, on whose death in 1845, his possessions reverted to the State. Banni Singh proved his loyalty by his attempt during the mutiny to assist the beleaguered garrison of Agra. He died in 1867 and was succeeded by his only son Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh, then a boy of twelve. The powers conferred upon the Maharao Raja in 1868, were greatly curtailed seven years later owing to the misgovernment of the Chief, and a Political Agent was again appointed to Alwar. Seodan Singh died on the 11th October, 1874, and was succeeded by Mangal Singh, a son of the Thakur of Thana, whose selection was approved by the Rajputs of twelve Kotris or houses closely allied to the ruling branch. Maharao Raja Mangal Singh, G.C.S.I., on whom the title of Maharaja was conferred in 1889, died on the 22nd May 1892, and was succeeded by the present Chief, Maharaja Jai Singh.

JAIPUR.

The present Chief of Jaipur, Major-General* His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan,

The Chief.

Raj Rajendra Shri Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai
Madho Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,

G.C.V.O., LL.D., is a Kachhwaha Rajput. His Highness, whose name till he came to the *gaddi* was Kaim Singh, was born in 1862, and is by birth the son of the late Thakur Raghunath Singh of the Rajawat family of Isarda. He succeeded by adoption of the late Maharaja Ram Singh on the 29th September, 1880. The Maharaja, who has no children alive, has contracted five marriages—(1) with the daughter of Thakur Budh Singh Pal, a Jadon Rajput of Amara-garh in the Etah District of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. This lady died on 5th November 1909; (2) in 1881 with the daughter, who died on the 25th March 1893, of His Highness Maharaja Prithwi Singh of Kishangarh; (3) in 1882 with the daughter of the Raja of Dhrangadra of the Jhala clan in Kathiawar; (4) in 1891 with the daughter of the Rathor Thakur of Khamor in Sikhpura; and (5) in 1892 with the daughter of the Tanwar Thakur Jiwraj Singh of Rari in Bikaner. The first of these alliances took place before the Maharaja's accession to the Chiefship, the rest afterwards. By each of the first two Maharanis a daughter was born to the Chief, but both children have died. His Highness has no near relations on the male side, and it is a question as to what family is most closely allied to him. His adoptive mother, the widow of the late Maharaja Ram Singh, is the eldest sister of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on His Highness the Maharaja by the Edinburgh University on the 10th of April 1908. His Highness is a Member of the First class of the order of the Crown of Prussia. This distinction was conferred on him by the Crown Prince of Prussia when he visited Jaipur in 1910. In recognition of the excellent services done by the Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps, His Highness was made a Donat of the order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in 1911.

The abstract genealogical tree of the ruling family of Jaipur given on the following pages is said to be correct, but the earlier portion differs from the account given in the Gazetteer.

*NOTE.—He was granted the title of "Colonel" of the 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati Regiment) on the 13th May, 1904, and received the Honorary Rank of Major-General in His Majesty's Army at the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1911.

Leading men.

The leading men of the Jaipur State are divided into four classes:—

- (1) Hereditary nobles.
- (2) Hereditary office-bearers.
- (3) Non-hereditary office-bearers.
- (4) *Udikis* (usually Brahmans or persons belonging to some sacred class).

The nobles generally enjoy hereditary grants of land from the State in reward for services rendered, or by right of descent from the ruling family. Nobles of the Kachhwaha clan descended from the ruling house are known as *bhai-betas* or kinsmen. There are two classes of nobles, *Tazimi* and *Khas-chauki*. The members of the former class are received in Darbar by the Chief standing when they present their *nazars*. They are privileged to wear gold anklets. The principal nobles of Jaipur, all of whom will be noticed separately, are Kachhwahas and Rathors. There are also many Sardars of less importance belonging to these and to the Sisodia Tunwar, Bhati, and other tribes. The late Pandit Sheodin, Mumtaz-ud-daula Nawab Mahomed Sir Faizali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandra Mukerji, C.I.E., and Rao Bahadur Sansar Chandra Sen, C.I.E., M.V.O., who have respectively been succeeded by their sons Pandit Bishamber Din, Mumtaz-ud-daula Nawab Sir Mohammad Faizali Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Babu Ishan Chandra Mukerji and Babu Abinash Chandra Sen, are instances of officials who have been raised to the rank of hereditary nobles.

Gradation of rank among the nobles, though much importance is attached by themselves to kinship with the ruling house, depends less on this qualification than on the position to which the different families have raised themselves. The Rajawats, being the nearest connections of the ruling house, consider themselves the premier family of Jaipur. Next to them come the so-called twelve *kotris*:—(1) Nathawats, (2) Chaturbhujots, (3) Kangarots, (4) Balbhadrats, (5) Sultanots, (6) Kalyanots, (7) Puranmallots, (8) Pichanots, (9) Kumbhawats, (10) Banbirpotas, (11) Sheobirampotas, and (12) Kumbhanis.

The following families among others are also known as *kotris*.—Shaikhawats, Nurukas, Bankawats, and Gogawats. The origin of most of the *kotris* and their connection with the ruling family are shown in the geneological tree given on page 68.

The largest chiefships in Jaipur are those of Sikar and Khetri, the possessors of which enjoy the titles of Rao Raja and Raja, respectively, and exercise limited judicial powers within their estates.

The *Jagirdars* of Kukas and Talchiri claim descent from Bargujar families which ruled present Jaipur territory before its conquest by the Kachhwahas.

Dhula, Digi, Uniara, Chomu, and Samod held originally small estates which have been enlarged by subsequent grants.

The *jagirs* of Bimalpura, Kanota, Naila, Raipur and Karansar are modern grants dating from the reign of Maharaja Ram Singh II.

Succession is generally by primogeniture, the eldest son succeeding to the estate, and the cadets receiving a suitable annuity for maintenance. This rule is, however, not observed in Shaikhawati, where an almost equal division of the ancestral estate takes place between the several sons. The appanages thus created are merged again in the parent estate on failure of issue.

All nobles either serve the State with horse and foot or pay tribute in cash, the former being known as *Jagirdars* and the latter as *Mamla-guzars*. The *Udikis* render no service and pay no tribute.

There are very few hereditary office-bearers of importance, though some families enjoy grants of land as rewards for previous services. There are also some families which have maintained themselves for centuries by State service, one or more members always receiving some kind of employment. In a few cases offices of special importance are held by particular families so long as any member of them is found fit to perform the required duties. The Darogaship of the Toshakhana and the palace, and the posts of *Mir Bakhshi* and *Wagya Navis* are instances of offices of this class.

The most important office of the State is the Council, of which His Highness the Maharaja is the president. The Council is divided into three departments—Military, Foreign and Miscellaneous, Revenue and Judicial.

Certain Brahmans and other persons of sacred classes who have gained prominence as preceptors or heirs of preceptors of the Chief hold honours and grants.

- (1) Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu is one of the most distinguished representatives of the Nathawat branch of the Kachhwaha tribe, which takes its name from Nathaji, the son of

Individuals of note.
Gopalji and grandson of Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528 A. D.). The Chomu estate, which renders service with cavalry and pays no tribute is situated 20 miles to the north of Jaipur. Of

the ancestors of the present Thakur, Thakur Mohan Singh distinguished himself at the battle of Khandela in the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1700-44), and Thakur Jodh Singh was killed fighting against the Maharattas in the reign of Madho Singh I (1751-68). The late

Thakur Gobind Singh obtained the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government and of Bahadur from the Darbar, and was a Member of the State Council. Thakur Devi Singh, who is by birth the son of Thakur Anand Singh of Ajayrajputra, was born on 17th September, 1876, and succeeded Thakur Gobinda Singh by adoption in December, 1900. He is an Honorary Member of the State Council. The Thakur has two sons, one born on 22nd October 1900, the other on 19th January 1904, and a brother named Kalvan Singh.

The Chomu family, besides its estate in Jaipur, holds a temple and some lands and buildings at Brindaban in the Muttra district.

- (2) **Rawal Sangram Singh of Samod** also belongs to the Nathawat branch of the Kachhwaha clan. His estate, which is situated

Samod.

24 miles from Jaipur, pays no tribute, but renders service with horse. Rawal Sangram Singh was born on 22nd October, 1900, and is by birth the son of Thakur Debi Singh of Chomu, and succeeded to the estate of Samod in 1905, on his being selected a successor to the late Rawal Fateh Singh by His Highness the Maharaja. Of the former Rawals of Samod, Ram Singh was killed in battle against the Maharattas in the reign of Maharaja Madho Singh I (1751-68); Rawals Bairi Sal and Sheo Singh were Ministers in the reigns of Maharaja Jai Singh III (1818-35) and Ram Singh II (1835-80); and Rawal Bijay Singh was guardian to the present Chief. The present Rawal is a minor and his estate is managed by a Munsarim appointed by the Jaipur Darbar. His nearest relatives are the Thakur of Chomu and the *Jagirdars* of Renwal and Ajayrajputra.

- (3) **Thakur Govardhan Singh of Jhalai**, a Kachhwaha Rajput, belongs to the Sangram-singhot branch of the Rajawat sub-clan which is descended from Maharaja Jagat Singh (1808-13).

Jhalai.

The estate, which is exempt from service and tribute, is situated 44 miles to the south of Jaipur. The late Thakur Bijay Singh died on 15th October, 1907, and was succeeded by the present Thakur on his being selected as such by His Highness the Maharaja. The families of Isarda and Baler are closely related to that of Jhalai.

- (4) **Rao Raja Guman Singh of Uniara** is a Kachhwaha Rajput and is the head of the Naruka branch of that family settled in Jaipur.

Uniara.

He is a powerful feudatory of the State and holds a *jagir* 70 miles to the south of Jaipur, which pays an annual tribute Rs. 38,335 to the Darbar. None of the family have held any official position in the State, but some of them have rendered important services to the Chief, in recognition of which Maharaja Sawai Ja Singh II (1700-41) conferred the title of Rao, and Maharaja Madho Singh I (1751-68) that of Raja, on Ajit Singh. Rao Raja Guman Singh, who was born on the 4th October, 1885, was by birth the son of Thakur Chiman Singh of Bijaygarh, and succeeded to Uniara by adoption on the death in 1886 of Rao Raja Sangram Singh. Rao Raja Guman Singh died on 20th August, 1912. He had no relations in the Uniara family.

- (5) **Thakur Amar Singh of Digi** is the head of the Khangarot sub-clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs which is descended from Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528) through the latter's son

Digi.

Jagmalji. The estate which lies 40 miles to the west of Jaipur, serves the Darbar with horse. Thakur Amar Singh, who was born in 1893, is by birth the son of Thakur Devi Singh who was a Member of the State Council. Thakur Amar Singh has also been elected Member of the State Council.

- (6) **Rao Pratap Singh of Manoharpur** is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the senior branch of the Shaikhawat sub-clan which takes its origin from Raja Udai Karn (1388-1413) through

Manoharpur.

Shaikha, the descendant of his fourth son. The estate which is situated 30 miles to the north of Jaipur, renders service with horse, and pays Rs. 6,300 as tribute to the Darbar on account of the tenure of Bishangarh. Rao Pratap Singh, who was born on 18th February, 1872, and holds no official position, is by birth the son of Thakur Balwant Singh of Gadhi, and succeeded Thakur Sheonath Singh of Manoharpur by adoption in 1881. He has two sons, who are being educated in the Mayo College at Ajmer, after whom his nearest relatives belong to the Gadhi family.

- (7) **Raja Hamir Singh of Khandela**, Senior Branch, is also a Shaikhawat, being descended from Rao Suja of Manoharpur through the latter's son Rai Sal. The estate, which lies 60

Khandela.

miles to the north of Jaipur, pays an annual tribute of Rs. 30,192. On the death of Raja Sanwant Singh, the last holder, the succession was disputed, and Hamir Singh, son of Thakur Dule Singh, of Dadia, was selected by the Darbar in 1890 as the rightful claimant. He was born in 1871, and is a Member of the State Council. He has a son born on 14th October, 1900. The Dadia family is the nearest by relationship to that of Khandela. Raja Sujan Singh is the head of the junior branch of the Khandela family which divided about 170 years ago.

- (8) **Rao Raja Madho Singh Bahadur of Sikar** is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shaikhawat sub-clan and belongs to the Raojika family, which is descended from Tejmal, son of

Sikar.

Raja Rai Sal of Khandela. The estate is situated 72 miles to the north-west of Jaipur, and

pays a tribute of Rs. 42,000 a year. The Sikar family has rendered important services to the Darbar in times of emergency; thus Rao Sheo Singh was severely wounded in battle against the Mahrattas, and Thakur Budh Singh was killed fighting for Jaipur against Jawahir Singh of Bharatpur. The title of Rao Raja was conferred on Lachhman Singh of Sikar by Maharaja Jagat Singh (1803-18). Rao Raja Madho Singh was born on 25th May, 1860, and has received as a personal distinction from the Darbar the title of Bahadur. The *panch-ranga** flag was conferred on him by Maharaja Ram Singh in 1877. He belongs by birth to the allied family of Sarwari and succeeded to Sikar by adoption in 1865. He has no son or near relation. The families most closely allied to Sikar are those of Bathnoth, Paluda, and Sarwari.

(9) **Raja Amar Singh of Khetri** who was born on 27th September, 1898, is, by birth, the son of Thakur Jaswant Singh of Alsisar. He was nominated as successor, in January, 1911, to Raja Jai Singh on the latter's death.

Khetri.

The families of Harnia, Alsisar, Aruka, and Badangarl are those most closely connected with Khetri. He holds from the Jaipur Darbar the estate of Khetri which lies 90 miles to the north of the capital and pays a tribute of Rs. 75,000 a year. From the British Government he holds as a free grant the parganah of Kot Putli which was conferred on Abhay Singh during the reign of Maharaja Jagat Singh (1803-18). This Chief bestowed the title of Raja on Abhay Singh. The title of Bahadur conferred on the father of Raja Jai Singh by the Maharaja is a hereditary one. Raja Jai Singh died at Jaipur on 30th March, 1910.

(10) **Rao Lachhman Singh of Duni**, a Kachhwaha Rajput, is the head of the Gogawat sub-clan which is descended from Raja Kuntat (1274-1318). The estate which serves the Darbar

Duni.

with horse, is situated 80 miles south-west of Jaipur. The Rao was born in 1861, and is by birth the son of Thakur Biradh Singh of Ajayrajpora. He succeeded by adoption to the late Rao Jiwan Singh who was a Judge of the Appellate Court and subsequently a Member of the Jaipur Council. The title of Rao was conferred on Sheonath Singh by Maharaja Prithwi Singh (1768-79), whom he served first in the capacity of *Fauj Bakhshi* and subsequently in that of Dewan. Another ancestor of the present Rao, Rao Chand Singh, also held the office of Dewan. Rao Lachhman Singh has no sons. The families most nearly allied to Duni are those of Ajayrajpora and Balmukundpura. It is the privilege of the *Jagirdar* of Duni to sit behind the Chief on the same elephant in all State processions and to wave the *chanwar* over him. He was appointed *Bakhshi Killajat* in March, 1895.

(11) **Thakur Jaswant Singh of Bagru** is the head of the Chaturbhujot sub-clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs which is descended from Chaturbhuj, a son of Raja Prithwi Raj I (1488-

Bagru.

1528). The estate, which is situated 18 miles to the west of Jaipur, serves the Raj with horse and pays no tribute. Of the ancestors of the Thakur, one Thakur Padm Singh distinguished himself in a battle fought near Agra, and received a robe of honour from Maharaja Jai Singh II (1700-44); another, Thakur Gulab Singh, was killed in a battle against the Mahrattas in the reign of Maharaja Madho Singh I (1751-68), and another, Thakur Sur Singh, was a member of the *Panch Musahib* and Judge of the Appellate Court in the time of Maharaja Ram Singh II (1835-80). The late Thakur Sanwant Singh, who succeeded his father Thakur Sur Singh in 1863, was born in 1841. He had three sons, of whom the eldest died leaving a grandson Jaswant Singh, who was born in 1882. The other two sons, Pratap Singh and Hari Singh, were born in 1872 and 1878 respectively. Thakur Sanwant Singh died on the 14th November, 1906, and was succeeded by his grandson Jaswant Singh, the present Thakur.

(12) **Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol** is the head of the Balbhadro sub-clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, being descended from Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528) through the latter's son

Achrol.

Balbhadar. Thakur Balbhadar was killed in Gujrat, and his son, Achaldas, quelled a rebellion in Shaikhawati, receiving the office of *Fauj Musahib* in recognition of his services. He and his followers were subsequently killed in the battle of Dhanori. His son Mohan Singh, and his grandson, Kan Singh, were also *Fauj Musahibs* in their turn. In the reign of Maharaja Ram Singh II, Thakur Ranjit Singh was appointed *Faujdar* (City Magistrate) and subsequently Judge of the Appellate Court. Later on, he became a Member of Council. Thakurs Lachhman Singh and Raghunath Singh also held the office of Judge of the Appellate Court. The family estate, which is situated 18 miles to the north of Jaipur, serves the Darbar with horse. Thakur Kesri Singh succeeded his father, Thakur Raghunath Singh, in 1891. He has one younger brother, Kishan Singh, who was born on 27th August 1875, and has two sons, the elder was born on 15th July, 1901, and the younger on 27th February, 1906. He is Judge of the Appellate Court. His next relatives are Thakur Ram Nath Singh and his two brothers.

(13) **Thakur Sheo Singh of Banskho**, a Kachhwaha Rajput, is the head of the Kumbhani sub-clan which is descended from Raja Jo-shi (1318-67). His estate, which is situated

Banskho.

* The striped Rajput standard of five colours.

† Yak's tail, used to keep off flies.

2½ miles to the east of Jaipur, serves the Darbar with horse. The Thakur, who holds no official position, was born in 1874, and is the adopted son of Bairi Sal of Bansko. One of his ancestors, Thakur Chur Singh, held the office of Dewan.

- (14) **Rawat Bane Singh of Dhula**, a Kachhwaha Rajput, is a Rajawat of the Durjan-singhot family, which traces its origin to Raja

Dhula.

Man Singh (1590-1615). The estate, which renders military service to the Raj, is situated 25 miles to the east of Jaipur. Thakur Daler Singh of Dhula, an ancestor of the present Thakur, held the offices of *Faujdar* and *Kotwal* of Amber in the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1700-44). Another ancestor, Thakur Lachhman Singh, was killed with his son fighting against Jawahir Singh of Bharatpur. In recognition of the services rendered on this occasion a grant of villages was made to the family. The title of Rawat was conferred on another ancestor, Thakur Raghunath Singh. Rawat Ranjit Singh was a member of the *Punch Musahibat* and was subsequently *Nazim* of Shaikhawati and Torawati. The late Rawat, Bairi Sal, died on the 23rd March, 1893, and was succeeded by adoption by the present *Jagirdar*, who was the son of the late Thakur Arjun Sal of Tehtra, and who was born on 12th October, 1884. The Rawat has no nearer relatives than those of the Tehtra family.

- (15) **Thakur Pirthi Singh of Dudu** belongs to the Kangarot branch of the Kachhwaha tribe, which is descended from Jagmal, son

Dudu.

of Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1520). The estate which lies 40 miles to the west of Jaipur, is exempt from payment of tribute, but serves the Darbar with horse. It was conferred originally on Thakur Anand Singh, who had been employed by the Darbar as *Faujdar*. His son, Pahar Singh, was made a minister of the State. Thakur Pirthi Singh, who was born in 1886, succeeded his father, Thakur Sheonath Singh, in 1908. He had one brother in 1890.

- (16) **Thakur Sawai Singh of Isarda** is a Rajput of the Rajawat sub-clan. The estate lies 65 miles to the south of the capital. The houses most closely connected with it are those of Jhalai, Barwara, Sewar and Baler.

Isarda.

- (17) **Thakur Kushal Singh of Gijgarh** is a Rathor Rajput of the Champawat sub-clan which traces its origin to the Pokaran family of

Gijgarh.

Marwar (see page 9). The *Jagir* of Gijgarh, which is situated 60 miles south-east of Jaipur and serves the Darbar with horse, was originally conferred in 1775 on Thakur Syam Singh who came to Jaipur in the reign of Maharaja Prithwi Singh (1768-79). An ancestor of the present Thakur, Umed Singh, was killed with his followers when fighting for Jaipur in a battle near Tori. In recognition of the services rendered on this occasion the number of horses which the family was liable to contribute for the use of the Darbar, was reduced by ten. Thakur Kusal Singh, who is a Tazimi Sardar of both Jaipur and Jodhpur, was born on 3rd February, 1898, and succeeded to the estate by adoption in 1901, on the death of his father Thakur Kanh Singh. He has no nearer relatives than the families of Pokaran and Daipha in Marwar. He studies at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

- (18) **Thakur Indar Karan of Seora** is a Rathor Rajput of the Karnot sub-clan, which traces its origin to the ruling Chiefs of

Seora.

Marwad. The estate, which is situated 40 miles to the west of Jaipur, serves the Darbar with horse. Thakur Indar Karan, who succeeded Thakur Chand Karn by adoption, was born on the 16th January, 1885. Deo Karn, Thakur of Kot Khad, who was his near relative, is dead. Thakur Indar Karan is a member of the State Council.

- (19) **Thakur Rup Singh of Naila**, a Rathor Rajput of the Pilwa family of the Champawat sub-clan of Marwar, holds an estate 12

Naila.

miles east of Jaipur, and serves the State with horse. He was born on 25th November 1856. Thakur Fateh Singh, father of Thakur Rup Singh, was *Bakhshi of the Kilajat*,* when Naila was given to him in *jagir* in 1860 by the late Maharaja Ram Singh II (1835-89), who also conferred on him the honour of the *lazim* and appointed him a Member of the Council. Subsequently he held the office of Chief Minister and Vice-President of the Council till the accession of the present Chief. Thakur Rup Singh is Judge of the Appellate Court. He has two sons, Partap Singh, born 26th December, 1877, and Duleep Singh, born in October, 1898, date not known.

- (20) **Thakur Mukand Singh of Bimalpura** belongs to the same family as the Thakur of Naila (No. 19), and holds an estate

Bimalpura.

which serves the Darbar with horse. The estate was conferred on Thakur Shimbhu Singh, the father of the present holder and brother to Thakur Fateh Singh of Naila who held the office of *Bakhshi Jagir* and was subsequently a Member of the Council. The late Maharaja also conferred on him the *lazim*. Thakur Mukand Singh, who was born in 1850, succeeded his father in 1886. His near relations are his son, Bhur Singh, born in 1873, and his brother, Chiman Singh. He has also several cousins in Jaipur and Marwar.

* Warden (i.e. paymaster) of the Fort.

- (21) **Thakur Jiwan Singh of Surajgarh** is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shaikhawati sub-clan, which traces its descent from Balu, son of Raja Udai Karn (1367-88). The estate

which lies 140 miles to the north of Jaipur, is subject to an annual tribute of Rs. 8,595. According to the Shaikhawat custom, the *jagir* was divided on the death of the late Thakur between his four sons. Of these two died and one succeeded by adoption to Bisau. The whole *jagir* is therefore held by Thakur Jiwan Singh. He was born in 1861. His father, Thakur Gobind Singh, served with the Jaipur forces under British Officers in the Mutiny of 1857. His nearest relative is Thakur Bishen Singh of Bisau, after whom come members of the Dandlod family.

- (22) **Thakur Bishen Singh of Bisau** is also a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shaikhawati clan.

Bisau.

He holds an estate 120 miles north of Jaipur, which yields an annual tribute of Rs. 9,855. A former *Jagirdar* of Bisau served with his contingent under British Officers during the Mutiny, and his son Jawahir Singh was deputed by the Darbar to restore peace in Shaikhawati, which had been greatly disturbed by two well-known dakanits, Doong Singh and Jawahir Singh. Thakur Bishen Singh succeeded his father Thakur Jagat Singh in 1895. He was born on 21st February, 1892. He studies at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

- (23) **Rao Mukand Singh of Patan or Jilo Patan** is a Tunwar Rajput who holds an

Patan.

estate 72 miles north of Jaipur, which yields an annual tribute of Rs. 7,641. He also holds some villages in the Anupshahr Pargana of the Bulandshahr District of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Rao Mukand Singh, who was born on 23rd July, 1860, is by birth the son of Pratap Singh, a brother of the late Rao Kishan Singh. He succeeded the latter by adoption in 1873. His nearest relations are the descendants of Rao Bakhshi Ram, an ancestor separated from him by nine generations.

The following officials call for individual notice :—

- (1) **The Honourable Nawab Mumtaz-ud-dowlah Bahadur Sir Mahomed Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.**, the present head of the Lalkhani Rajput family, belongs to the Rajput Bargujar clan.

The family traces its origin from Raja Ram Chundraji. He was born on 4th November, 1851. His father was the Honourable Nawab Mumtaz-ud-dowlah Mahomed Sir Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who rendered meritorious services both to the Government of India and to the Jaipur State for which he was suitably rewarded, and who died in 1894.

The present Nawab has been a Member of both the Imperial and the North-Western Provinces Legislative Councils. He is a Trustee of the Agra College and the President of the Trustees of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

In September 1901, he was appointed Member of the Foreign Department of the Jaipur State Council. He is now senior Member of the Council. He was granted the title of K.C.V.O., at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911, and on the 5th September, 1912, on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja's birth day anniversary, His Highness conferred on him the title of minister. He has succeeded to his late father's hereditary estates both in British India and in Jaipur. The Jaipur *jagir* enjoyed by him is worth Rs. 22,000 per annum, and is situated 80 miles east of the Jaipur City. He has one son, born on the 21st November 1877, and two grandsons.

- (2) **Thakur Mehtab Singh of Siwar** is a Kachhwaha Rajawat descended from Maharaja Man Singh of Jaipur. His estate is situated 55 miles south of the capital. The Thakur was born in 1871. He succeeded his father Ranjit Singh in 1883 by adoption. The Thakurs of Gopulpura and Doodwari are his close relations. He is a member of the Revenue Department of the Council.

- (3) **Babu Isan Chunder Mookerji**, Bengali, succeeded his father, the late Rao Bahadur Kante Chunder Mookerji, C.I.E., formerly Chief Member of the State Council, Jaipur, on the 8th February, 1901. He was born in 1872.

In 1899 he was appointed a Judge of the Appellate Court and since April, 1901, he has been working as an Honorary Member in the Judicial Department of the State Council. He has two sons.

- (4) **Nund Kishore Singh**, Rajput of the Gaur clan. He was born on 31st August, 1866, educated at the Maharaja's College and won Lord Northbrook's medal in 1879; was appointed Librarian, Maharaja's Library, in 1881; Raj Wakil at the Jaipur Residency in 1886; Secretary to the Jaipur Council in 1889; and acting as Judicial Member of Council since 1905; confirmed as a Member of the State Council in February 1909. Holds no *jagir*. Has a son born in 1900.

- (5) **Pandit Gopinath Purohit, M.A., Rai Bahadur, Parik Brahman** of Jaipur, born on 17th March 1863, educated in Maharaja's College and graduated with double honours (English and Sanskrit) in 1888; appeared in the Vakalat Examination of the Allahabad High Court in 1888; took M. A. degree (Calcutta University) in 1889; appointed Jaipur Wakil at the Rajputana Agency in 1890; appointed as Acting Member of Council, Judicial Department, on the 4th of February 1907, and confirmed as such a few months later. On His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday in June 1907, the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government of India. Since October, 1907, he has been transferred to the Foreign, Military and Miscellaneous Departments of the Council. Holds no *jagir*.

LAWA.

The Raja of Lawa is of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajput, and claims the same descent as the Chief of Jaipur who is the acknowledged head of the clan.

Lawa separated from Jaipur in the time of Bar Singh, the younger brother of Udekaran Maharaja of Amber, the ancient capital of Jaipur.

Bar Singh's grandson Naruji, whose descendants are called "Narukas," had two sons, Lalaji and Dasaji. From Lalaji are descended the Chiefs of Alwar, and from Dasaji the Thakurs of Lawa.

Kesri Singh, eighth in descent from Dasaji, was made *jagirdar* of Ladana by the Chief of Jaipur. He had two sons, Sawant Singh and Nahar Singh. Sawant Singh became head of the Ladana Thikana, while Lawa was granted to Nahar Singh by the Chief of Jaipur in Sambat 1770 A. D. (1722).

Lawa became subordinate to the Tonk State when the British Government conferred the pargana of Tonk on Nawab Amir Khan, Nawab of Tonk, but the connection was finally severed by the British Government in 1867 in consequence of the murder of the Thakur and his relatives at the instigation of the Tonk Darbar.

The Chiefship consists of a single town with lands attached, situated about 20 miles north-west of Tonk.

Rao Bahadur Raja Mangal Singh, the present Thakur of Lawa, who is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Naruka Dasawat sub-clan, is the seventh in descent from Nahar Singh. He was born on the 18th October, 1873, and was married to the grand-daughter of the Thakur of Kuchhawan in Marwar on the 5th February, 1893.

The relatives of the Thakur, who form the chief men of the Thikana, are granted lands in *jagir* called "Havalas." These are eight in number, and consist of 10,000 bighas yielding an annual rental of R10,000. No tribute is levied from the Havalas, but whenever the Thakur leaves Lawa, the holders have to accompany him by turns.

All matters affecting the Chiefship, which are of an important nature, are submitted to a committee consisting of three members before they are finally disposed of.

The Chief, who was recently made a Rao Bahadur in recognition of his successful famine administration, does not enjoy a salute, but is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy, who, however, does not return the visit.

The powers of the Thakur are as follows:—

In judicial matters he is invested with powers similar to those enjoyed by a *Tazimi Istam-rardar* in the Ajmer districts, *viz.* :—

(a) In criminal cases those of a Magistrate of the 1st class as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) In civil cases those of a Munsiff having jurisdiction to hear suits the subject matter of which does not exceed R1,000.

All appeals from the Raja's decision lie to the Resident, Jaipur, who also disposes of original work, civil and criminal alike, which the Thakur is not empowered to deal with.

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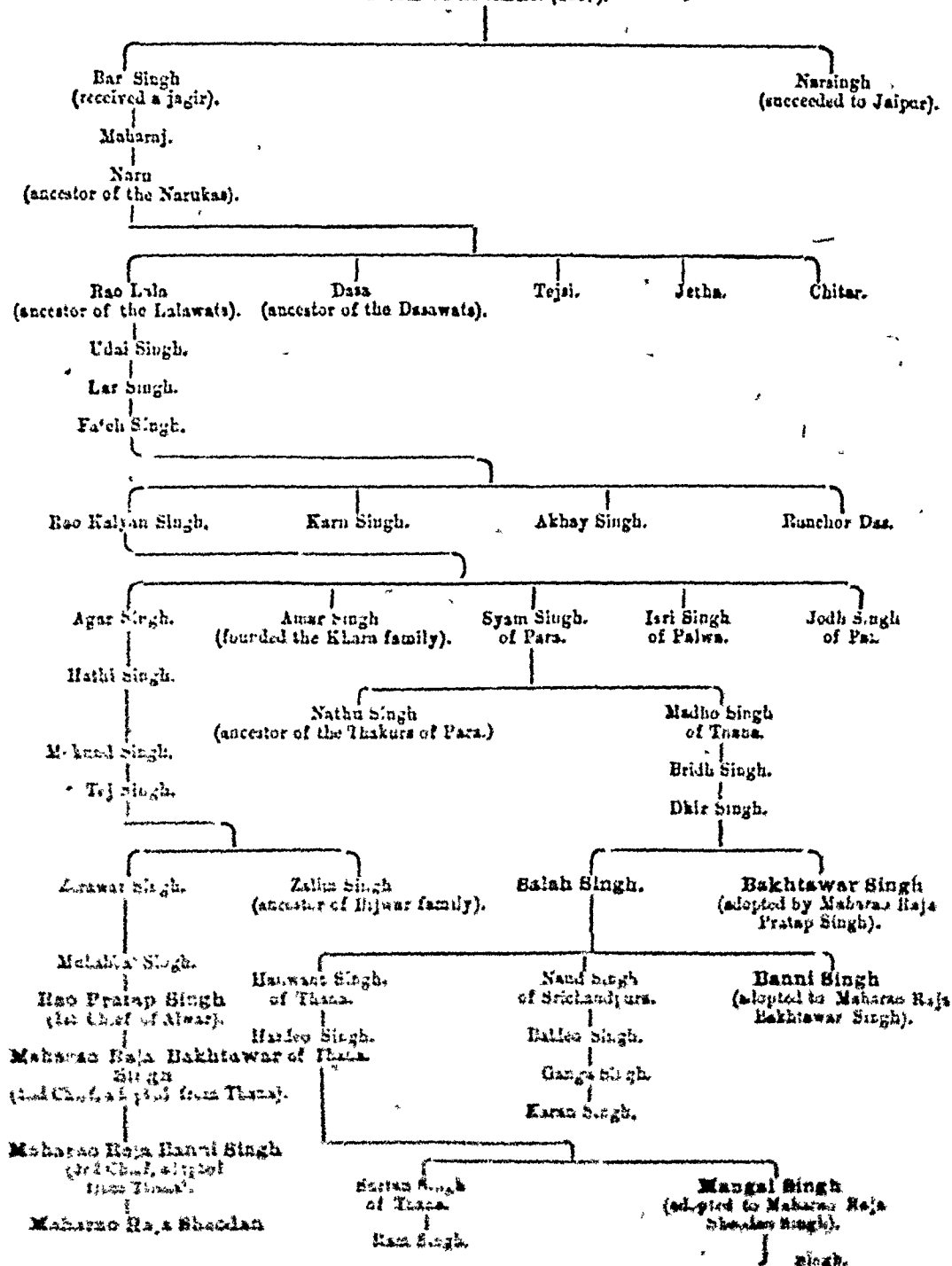
The Chief
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ALWAR.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Jay Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Alwar, was born on 15th June, 1882, and succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Mangal Singh, G.C.S.I., on the 23rd May, 1902. He was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 10th December, 1903. The exercise of these powers was subject to certain restrictions which, however, were removed in January, 1909. He was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January, 1909, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 12th December, 1911. The Chief, whose mother was a daughter of the late Maharaja Bherun Singh of Ratlam, is a Lalawat Naruka Rajput of the Kaabhwaha clan, and is a descendant of the ruling house of Jaipur. The only near relatives of the Maharaja on the paternal side are connected with the family of Thana, from which the late Chief was adopted by his predecessor. They are his cousin, Thakur Ram Singh of Thana, the son of his late uncle, Thakur Surtan Singh, and another cousin, Thakur Ganga Singh of Srichandpura.

Through the marriages of the late Chief, His Highness is connected with the Rathor family of Kishangarh, and the Jarecha family of Jamnagar. The Rathor family of Bikaner, the Jhala family of Jhalawar, and the Sesodia family of Shahpura are also connected by marriage. His Highness was married on 8th December 1897 to the daughter of His Highness the late Maharaja Sardul Singh, G.C.I.E., of Kishangarh. The genealogical table below shows the descent of the ruling family from the Jaipur house:—

RAJA UDAI KARN (1867).



The leading men of Alwar are the hereditary nobles, hereditary office-bearers, and non-hereditary officials.

Outside the Chief's clan, there are seventy-four families which are considered noble but belong to other than the ruling clan: Chauhans, Gaurs, Rathors and Jadons (Bhatīs) being the most numerous. Of the nobles, twenty-six have the honour of the *tarim*, that is, they are received by the Chief in Darbar standing. The remainder are not thus honoured.

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The most important estates are those of Nimrana, Garhi and Khora.

There are no hereditary office-bearers of note, but important posts have been held at different times by able *Jagirdars*. Thakurs Hanwant Singh and Hardeo Singh of Thana, Thakurs

Nand Singh and Baldeo Singh of Srichandpura, Thakurs Lakdir Singh and Madho Singh of Bijwar and Rai Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., of Garhi, were members of the Council. Rao Bahadur Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli is a member of the State Council; Thakur Ram Singh of Thana is a member of the Alwar Branch of the Walerkrit Rajputra Hithkarni Sabha as well as *Muntazim Jagir*.

(1) Raja Janak Singh of Nimrana, Chauhan Rajput of the Sankat sub-
 Individual persons of note. Kharak family, claims to be connected by descent
 with the celebrated Raja, Bithori, Raja of Bithori.

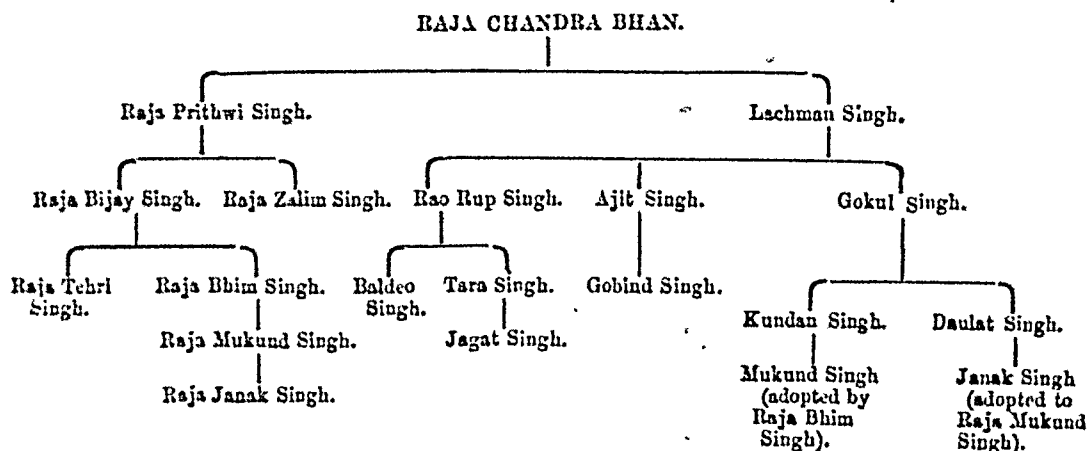
Rajdeo, sixth in descent from Madan Pal, who is said to have founded Mandawar in 1170, received the title of Raja for services performed and settled at Nimrana. The estate was formerly independent, but together with the Kishangarh *pargana* was given in 1803 by the British Government to Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Alwar. In 1861, the then Raja rebelled against Alwar, but was immediately subdued, and it was arranged in 1868 that the Raja was to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within his estate subject to any conditions the British Government might lay down, and was to pay an annual tribute to Alwar of one-eighth of the total land rent of the whole estate.

On 17th December, 1898, it was agreed that for the next term of 30 years, beginning on 1st January, 1900, Rs. 4,300 should be paid annually by Nimrana to Alwar, this sum being one-eighth of the total land rent of the whole estate according to the new settlement, ~~minus~~ a sum of about Rs. 400 remitted.

The rules applicable to feudatories of the Imperial Government were to apply to successions to Nimrana. The estate, which is situated in the north-west of Alwar, consists of nineteen villages with an annual income of about Rs. 87,565, including Rs. 5,650 *Mughas*, etc. During the minority of the present holder it was under the superintendence of the Political

Agent in Alwar. Raja Janak Singh was invested with ruling powers in Nimrana, subject to certain conditions, with effect from the 16th October, 1896. He was given full powers in February, 1907. Raja Janak Singh is a son of Daulat Singh and a cousin to the late Raja, to whom he was adopted in 1886 by the widows of Rajas Prithwi Singh and Isri Singh. He was born on 3rd November, 1875, and was educated at the Mayo College which he left in autumn, 1895. The Raja married (1894) a daughter of Thakur Surtan Singh of Thana, the uncle of the present, and brother of the late, Maharaja of Alwar. This Rani died on May 27th, 1898, leaving two sons named Madho Singh (born in January 1895) and Umrao Singh (born in December 1896), of whom the first-named died on the 28th November, 1903. He married the daughter of Thakur Pirthi Singh, *Jagirdar* of Tasing in Alwar, in July, 1899, and by her has a son named Raghuraj Singh, born in 1901. He has no male relation in the family of his adoption, his nearest blood relatives being of the family of his late uncle Kundan Singh who died on July 18th, 1896.

These relationships are explained by the following table:—



(2) **Thakur Ram Singh of Thana**, a Naruka Kachhwaha Rajput, is a cousin of the Chief of Alwar, and is the head of the house from which the Chiefs have, on failure of natural heirs, been adopted. The estate, which consists of five villages, lies in the Rajgarh Tahsil. It was formerly valued at Rs. 5,000 a year, but owing to the construction of new bunds and wells the revenue has increased and is now estimated at over Rs. 10,000. It keeps up twenty-one horses, but they are exempt from Raj service. Thakur Ram Singh was born in September 1878. On the death of his father, Thakur Surtan Singh, he succeeded to the *Jagir* in July 1897.

(3) **Thakur Gunga Singh of Srichandpura** is a Rajput of the Lalawat Naruka clan. The estate, which consists of three villages, Srichandpura, Dungarwara and Kundroli is valued at Rs. 4,000, a year and keeps up four horses for the use of the Darbar. These villages were conferred by Maharao Raja Bani Singh on his elder real brother, Nand Singh, the grandfather of Gunga Singh. The latter succeeded his father Baldeo Singh, who was, in 1874, a Member of the Council of Administration which had been formed in 1870 on Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh being removed from power. Gunga Singh, who was born in July, 1868, was formerly *Bukhsai Jagir*. He has two sons named Karan Singh (born in June, 1893) and Tej Singh (born in April, 1911).

(4) **Thakur Karan Singh** (born in November, 1881) of Garhi, a Daswat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan, holds an estate, consisting of eight villages of the annual value of Rs. 16,000, situated in the south-east of the State and maintaining twenty horsemen who are exempt from the service of the Darbar. This family, like that of Jaoli, springs from Dasa, the second son of Naru. Abhay Ram and Anand Ram, descendants of Dasa in the sixth generation, are said to have left Jaipur for Delhi in search of adventures. On their way they received an invitation to stay and protect the inhabitants of Maujpur, a town now in the Lachmangarh Tahsil, from the plundering Meos. Accepting this proposal, they built the fort of Garhi in the neighbouring hills and established their family there. Karan Singh succeeded his father Rai Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., who died on the 2nd July, 1901. Karan Singh has one brother Kewari Singh (born in November, 1883). The family is closely connected with that of Garhi in Jaipur.

(5) **Rao Bhairon Singh of Pai of Nizamnagar** is a Naruka Kachhwaha Rajput of the Lalawat branch. The title of Rao was conferred by the Darbar on his ancestors. The family of Pai, which was originally settled in Jaipur, immigrated into Alwar in 1775 after Maharao Raja Partab Singh had established his independence, and received the estate of Nizamnagar which is the present seat of the house. The estate consists of two villages of the value of Rs. 2,000, and keeps up four horsemen for the service of the Darbar. Rao Bhairon Singh succeeded his grandfather, Rao Gopal Singh, in 1911. He was born in 1896 and is studying at the Mayo College.

(6) **Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli** is a Daswat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan, that is, belonging to the same clan as the Chief, but not of the same family (*cide* paragraph 1, *supra*). He was born in October, 1866, and was educated at the Mayo College. His estate, which consists of Jaoli, Baroli, Doollehpura and Pirthipura, lies 24 miles to the east of Alwar and is well managed, the income derived from it being about Rs. 12,000 per annum. Jaoli holds the title of "Seh Hazari" (Commandant three thousand) since the time of the Moghal Empire.

It is exempted from furnishing any horseman for State service. Thakur Durjan Singh has on several occasions held charge of the staff office of the Alwar Imperial Service Troops, in which till recently he held an honorary Captaincy. He has three sons, named Kulian Singh (born in September, 1892), Kishen Singh (born in October, 1894), and Raghunath Singh (born in October, 1902). He was appointed a Member of the State Council in March, 1897. Received a Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, and the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him by the Government of India on the 1st January, 1904.

(7) **Thakur Madho Singh of Bijwar** is also a member of the Lalawat family of the Naruka sub-clan. He holds an estate in the south of Alwar consisting of four villages, which yield a revenue of Rs. 3,000 and keeps up ten horsemen for the service of the Darbar. Thakur Madho Singh is the son of Ranjit Singh of Jamalpur, a cousin of the late Thakur Lakdir Singh of Bijwar, by whom he was adopted and on whose death in 1876 he succeeded to the estate. He was born in December, 1863. His estate is well managed. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was appointed a Member of Council in July, 1900. He has one son named Kalyan Singh (born in July, 1902), who is receiving his education at the Mayo College. Thakur Lakdir Singh was a man of great influence in Alwar, and was a Member of the Council which governed the State from 1860 to 1863 during the minority of Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh. After the Chief was vested with governing powers, Thakur Lakdir Singh resided at Jaipur and Ajmer. In 1866, he invaded Alwar, but was unsuccessful and had to retire. In 1870, a further insurrection took place, which ended in the formation of a Council, of which Thakur Lakdir Singh was a member, under the presidency of the Political Agent. In 1876, after the death of Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh, Thakur Lakdir Singh was an unsuccessful candidate for the *gaddi*, and, having refused to present the customary *nazar* to the newly-selected Chief, was banished to Ajmer where he died. Thakur Madho Singh's nearest male relatives after his son are his cousins Gyan Singh, Raghunath Singh and Gobind Singh, the most closely allied family being that of Jamalpur in Alwar.

(8) **Thakur Daulat Singh of Khora**, a Lalawat Naruka, holds an estate of six villages in the south-east of Alwar, of the annual value of Rs. 10,000 and keeps up twenty-seven horsemen for the service of the Darbar. Thakur Daulat Singh, who was born in 1865, succeeded to the estate in 1876 by adoption on the death of his uncle Thakur Mahtab Singh. The Thakur was educated at the Mayo College. His estate is well managed. His nearest relations are his cousins, Devi Singh and Zorawar Singh.

None of the nobles of Alwar hold any estates in British territory.

The only official in the State who calls for individual notice is—

Daya Kishan Kaul (Diwan), Kashmiri Pandit. Joined the State as Finance Minister and Senior Member of Council in January, 1911. Was for some nine years (1899—1908) Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and, while such, received the title of Rai Sahib (January, 1901) and was created a C.I.E. (June, 1908).

CHAPTER VII.

JHALA STATE.

JHALAWAR.

The territory now comprised in the Jhalawar State was formerly a part of the dominions of the Chief of Kotah. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan, of the early history of which little is known, but which has long been settled in Kathiawar. Though, according to Colonel Tod, neither of the Solar, Lunar, nor Agniel race, the Jhala clan claims Solar origin for itself and has always been recognised as one of the Rajput tribes. The following account of the origin of the dynasty of Jhalawar is given in Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott's Gazetteer of the State:—"About A. D. 1709, one Bhan Singh, a second son of the head of the clan, left his country with his son and a small company in order to try his fortune at Delhi. At Kotah, Phan Singh left his son, Madho Singh, with the Maharao Bhim Singh, who then ruled the Kotah State, and went on himself to Delhi where all trace of him ends. His son Madho Singh won for himself the good grace of the Kotah Chief, who married his eldest son to Madho Singh's sister, granted him a *jagir* of Rs. 12,000 and gave him the post of *Faujdar*, a position which implied control of the Army, the forts, and the palaces. His connection with the Chief gained him the familiar title of *Mama*, which continued for some time in the family. Madho Singh was succeeded in the office of *Faujdar* by his son Madan Singh. Madan Singh had two sons, Himmat Singh and Prithwi Singh, the former of whom is said to have been famous for personal strength and prowess. Prithwi Singh had two sons, Sheo Singh and Zalim Singh, the latter of whom being adopted by his uncle Himmat Singh, and surviving his father, succeeded to his grandfather's position in the Kotah State at the age of eighteen. Three years later, Zalim Singh was the means of securing a victory for the Kotah troops against those of the Raja of Amber (Jaipur). Zalim Singh afterwards fell into disfavour with the Maharao owing to his rivalry in the case of a favourite woman whom the Maharao wished to place in his *zanana*.

"Leaving Kotah, Zalim Singh did good service at Udaipur. Returning to Kotah when Maharao Guman Singh was on his death-bed, the Chief sent for him and committed his son Umed Singh and the country into his charge The extraordinary ability with which Zalim Singh exercised his power induced Umed Singh, after his minority ended, to leave all authority in the Regent's hands. Raj Rana Zalim Singh at last became, for all serious political affairs, the acknowledged ruler of the State; and when the British Government guaranteed by treaty with the Chief the integrity of Kotah in 1817, a supplementary article was added in 1818 which guaranteed to Zalim Singh and his heirs the authority and privileges he then possessed. This arrangement soon produced troubles—first, upon the death of Umed Singh, his successor naturally desiring to recover authority, and again on the death of Zalim Singh in 1824. After much discussion and some armed contests, the hereditary Chief of Kotah and the heir of Zalim Singh were induced by the British Government to agree to a compromise whereby certain districts of the Kotah State were separated off and ceded to the heirs of Zalim Singh, whereby the new State of Jhalapatan was constituted under the hereditary rule of that family The name of Jhalawar was selected for his new State by the first Chief. The arrangements were ratified by two treaties in 1838, from which year the State dates its creation By the treaties the new Chief acknowledged British supremacy, agreed to supply troops according to his means and to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 80,000. He received the title of Maharaj Rana, was granted a salute of fifteen guns, and placed on the same footing as other Chiefs of Rajputana. When these affairs had been settled, Maharaj Rana Madan Singh, grandson of the great Kotah administrator, Zalim Singh, left Kotah attended by a following of ten thousand persons, inclusive of *Jagirdars* and officials, for the Dhanwar Chhaoni, a permanent camp situated between the city of Jhalapatan and the Kotah fort of Gagraon This Chhaoni thenceforth became the head-quarters of the State, and is still the place of residence of the Chief.

"Madan Singh died in 1845 and was succeeded by his son Prithwi Singh at the early age of fifteen, a Regency Council composed of the old officials of the State being appointed to conduct affairs. In 1857-58 this Chief rendered good service to Government by affording protection to British officers; in revenge the mutineers from Nimash caused the State to suffer, which led to the Government tribute for that year being remitted.

"Maharaj Rana Prithwi Singh was of a most good nature and happy disposition which made him very popular with his subjects; but his good nature and easy-going disposition were taken advantage of by the several *Kandars* (Ministers) who, in turn, had the control of the State purse; the result was that the State became heavily involved.

"In 1873 Maharaj Rana Prithwi Singh adopted a boy, by name Bakht Singh, from a Jhala family, resident in Wadwan of Kathiawar, related to him in the ninth degree In August, 1875, Maharaj Rana Prithwi Singh died after a painful illness, much regretted by all. On the 1st June 1876, Kunwar Bakht Singh was acknowledged as the successor to the late Maharaj Rana. On the 24th June, the youthful Bakht Singh, who was in his eleventh

year, was formally installed, on which he took the name of Zalim Singh, in accordance with the former family custom, which enjoined that only the four names of Zalim Singh, Madho Singh, Madan Singh, and Pirthwi Singh are to be assumed by the rulers of this house."

In July, 1894, Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh was granted full powers of administration. Having, however, failed to govern his State to the satisfaction of the Government of India, he was deposed on the 2nd of March, 1896. He now lives at Benares, and is in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 30,000 a year, one-third of which is paid by Jhalawar, and two-thirds by Kotah.

Consequent on the deposal of the *ex*-Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh, the Government of India ordered that the territories (or their equivalent) which were made over by Kotah in 1838 to form the principality of Jhalawar, should be restored to Kotah; while the remaining districts should be utilised for the formation of a new State to provide for the family to which the first Raj Rana Zalim Singh belonged; and Kanwar Bhawani Singh, son of Thakur Chatar Sal, of Fatehpur of the said family, was on the 10th of November, 1897, nominated as Chief of the new State.

On the 1st of January, 1899, the transfer was effected, on which date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence. This State consists of the Chaumahala, the Patan Tahsil and the southern portion of the Tahsil of Suket. On the 6th of February, 1899, His Highness Raj Rana Bhawani Singh was installed on the *gaddi* by the Agent to the Governor-General and was at the same time invested with full powers of administration.

His Highness Raj Rana Bhawani Singh, K.C.S.I., was born on the 4th of September, 1874, and was educated in Ajmer at the Mayo College. He was married in 1894 to the daughter of the late Maharaja Durjan Sal of Kherli in Kotah.

His Highness has a son named Maharaj Kumar Rajendra Singh who was born on 15th July, 1900. He was sent to the Mayo College, Ajmer, in August, 1907, where he is still receiving education.

The leading men of Jhalawar fall into four classes—(1) and (2) Nobles and Officials whose ancestors came from Kotah with Maharaj Rana Madan Singh, or who held their estates previously to 1838, and (3) and (4) Nobles and Officials whose connection with Jhalawar is of later date than the founding of the State (the old State of Jhalawar).

Of the Nobles who belong to class I, the Raoji of Kundla is the only *Jagirdar* whose *jagir* is older than the founding of the State. He is a Jhala Rajput of the Halwad family in Kathiawar. Of the Nobles whose ancestors accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh, the two, who belong to the Chief's clan, are the Thakurs of Urmal (formerly of Fatehpur), and of Kalmundi (formerly of Kolah). The former, was the father of His Highness and died in 1903; the latter was very nearly related to the family. The other nobles entitled to a place in this class are Maharaja Balbhadra Singh of Kanwara (formerly of Pipakheri), a Hara, the Thakurs of Kotra (formerly of Dhanoda) and of Bhilwari (formerly of Bamori). Rajawat Kachhwahas. The Nobles who fall within the third class are the Thakurs of Mangal and Rilaiti (formerly of Gajwara). All these are *Tazimi* Sirdars; but with the exception of the Rao of Kundla, none of them enjoy large incomes. None of the Jhalawar nobles have estates in British Territory.

Among the leading persons of the State the following call for special notice:—

(1) Rao Sajjan Singh of Kundla, a Jhala Rajput of the Halwad family in Kathiawar, holds the only *jagir* older than the founding of the State. The grant was made by the Emperor Jehangir to Har Das, an ancestor of the present holder. Har Das was at that time settled in Mewar, whither his ancestors had come from Kathiawar, and in return for services rendered in rescuing from the Bhils a zenana favourite of the Emperor, he received the title of Rao and a grant of the four parganas known as the Chaumahala. These parganas were subsequently wrested from Har Das's descendants by the Puars (Parmars) of Dhar, who left with the owners only the ten villages held by the present Rao. The remainder of the Chaumahala was afterwards ceded to Kotah by Holkar at the instance of the British Government and thus eventually became a portion of the Jhalawar State. The present value of the Kundla estate which is held free of revenue is estimated at Rs. 10,000. The present Rao Sajjan Singh (whose former name was Kalu Singh) was born in 1902 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his step-brother, Rao Pratap Singh, which took place in April, 1913. Sajjan Singh is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has four cousins, Gopal Singh, Behari Singh, Ram Singh and Fateh Singh.

(2) Thakur Chatarbhuj Singh of Kalmundi, a Jhala Rajput, is descended from Madho Singh, great-grandfather of the first Raj Rana Zalim Singh. His great-grandfather Gobind Singh accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh to Jhalawar and received a *jagir* of one village (Kola) of the annual value of Rs. 1,501, out of which he had to pay Rs. 144 to the State every second year as tribute. The *jagir* village being situated in the territories transferred to Kotah his eldest brother Arjun Singh was at the time of the formation of the new State given two other villages instead of the annual value of Rs. 2,002. He succeeded to the estate on the

death of his elder brother Kaka Arjun Singh. He was born in 1854 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

- (3) **Maharaja Balbhadra Singh** of Kanwara, a descendant of the Bundi family of Karwar, is a Hara Rajput. He held the village of Pipakheri in *jagir* valued at Rs. 2,222 a year, and paid Rs. 222 to the Darbar as tribute every

Kanwara.

second year. This village was conferred on the Maharaja's grandfather Chatar Singh, who accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh to Jhalawar. Maharaj Chatar Singh had rendered service to the Maharaj Rana before this time by bringing about a marriage between him and the lady of the Chandrawat house of Rampura in Holkar's territory who afterwards became the mother of Maharaj Rana Prithwi Singh. The village being situated in the tracts restored to Kotah, he was on the formation of the new State granted two other villages in its place of the annual value of Rs. 2,899. He pays Rs. 40 per annum tribute. Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, who was born in 1865, succeeded his father in 1870. When the Maharaj Rana was given charge of his State, Maharaja Balbhadra Singh was nominated a member of the Council and the Chief on being deprived of his powers requested that he might be appointed as the intermediary between himself and the Political Superintendent. In the performance of the duties thus devolving on him, he displayed unvarying good temper and tact and established his reputation as an affable, courteous Rajput noble. He made himself well acquainted with the administration of the State, and his efficiency as a Member of the State Council increased year by year. He was appointed Appellate Judge of the State on 4th February, 1903, and receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 150. The nearest relatives of the Maharaja, who has no son, are his cousins Maharaj Nathu Singh and Maharaj Nirbhair Singh, *Jagirdars* of Bundi.

- (4) **Thakur Sheo Dan Singh** of Kotra is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Rajawat clan belonging to the family of Barwara in Jaipur.

Kotra.

He is 5th in descent from Thakur Ranjit Singh, who migrated to Kotah, where he received a *jagir*, his ancestor Rao Ratan Singh having married an aunt of Raj Rana Zalim Singh. On the foundation of the Jhalawar State, Thakur Ranjit Singh accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh and received a *jagir* of five villages of the annual value of Rs. 4,261. The estate furnished eight *sowars* and five footmen for the service of the Darbar. On the formation of the new State of Jhalawar, the father of the present Thakur was given two villages, Kotra and Sankla, of the annual value of Rs. 3,337 in *jagir* instead of the five villages which are situated in the territory transferred to Kotah. At the same time, he was exempted from furnishing *sowars* and footmen for the service of the Darbar. A yearly tribute of Rs. 50 is payable by the Thakur to the Darbar. Thakur Sheo Dan Singh succeeded his father Takht Singh, who died in December, 1907.

- (5) **Thakur Man Singh** of Bhilwari is also a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Rajawat clan belonging to the Jhalai family of Jaipur. His

Bhilwari.

grandfather, Thakur Gopal Singh, received a *jagir* in Kotah and subsequently accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh to Jhalawar, where he was granted a *jagir* consisting of one village of the annual value of Rs. 4,413, out of which a biennial tribute of Rs. 326 was payable to the Darbar. The *Jagirdar* also furnished eight *sowars* and sixteen footmen for the service of the Darbar. This *jagir* village being situated in the territories transferred to Kotah, the *Jagirdar* was, on the formation of the new State of Jhalawar, granted two villages, Bhilwari and Amillia, instead of the annual value of Rs. 3,695, paying a tribute of Rs. 50 a year to the Darbar. At the same time, the Thakur has been exempted from furnishing the *sowars* and footmen for the service of the Darbar. A sister of the late Thakur Guman Singh (father of Thakur Man Singh) was married to Maharaj Rana Madan Singh. The present Thakur, who was born in 1861, succeeded his father Guman Singh in 1886. Before that time he was employed for a time in the State Police. He has two sons. The elder has succeeded by adoption to the Jhalai estate in Jaipur and the second to an estate in Bikaner.

- (6) **Thakur Sheodan Singh** of Rilaiti is a Bhati Rajput of the ruling family of Jaisalmer. The cousin of his father, Thakur Anar

Rilaiti.

Singh, and Thakur Amar Singh himself, on coming to Jhalawar in the time of Maharaj Rana Prithi Singh, received a *jagir* of one village (Gajwara), valued at Rs. 945 and paying a biennial tribute of Rs. 68-11-0 to the Darbar. His father, Thakur Anar Singh, died in 1896, and Sheodan Singh succeeded him in 1897. This village being situated in the territories transferred to Kotah, the Thakur on the formation of the new State was granted another village Rilaiti, instead of the annual value of Rs. 867 and paying a yearly tribute of Rs. 5 to the Darbar. Thakur Sheodan Singh, who was at one time a Member of the State Council of Jhalawar, lives at Jaisalmer, where he holds a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 1,900 and is in receipt of an allowance from that State. He was born in 1857.

- (7) **Thakur Abhai Singh** of Mangal is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Rajawat clan and belongs to the Muhabbatpura family in Jaipur.

Mangal.

His grandfather, Thakur Karan Singh, who came to Jhalawar in the time of Maharaj Rana Prithi Singh, drew a small allowance from the State, and subsequently received the honour of the *taris* and a *jagir* of one village of the value of Rs. 1,123; Rs. 104 are paid bi-annually as tribute to the Darbar. Thakur Abhai Singh, who was born in 1803, succeeded his father in 1892. He was educated at the Mayo College. His brother Thakur Phul Singh, who was born in 1853, was also educated there.

(S) Mama Goverdhan Singh, a Khichi Rajput of the Khilehipur family, born in 1807. Is related to His Highness on his mother's side. Has been given *tazim* and the village Kalakot in jagir.

Of the officials, the following deserve to be noticed :—

(1) Munshi Kanhaiya Lal, son of Munshi Kali Charan, a Kayasth, whose grandfather

Officials.

came to Jhalawar in 1838, holds an estate of the annual value of Rs. 1,157. Kanhaiya Lal was born in 1870; his father served the State in different capacities such as Persian Mir Munshi, Judge of the Appellate Court, head of the State Munshikhana, etc.; the last-named office is still held by the representative of the family. Munshi Kali Charan died in 1907.

(2) Seth Narsingh Das, a Mahajan by caste, was head of the Military Department (*Bakhshi Fauj*). His grandfather Seth Kanhaya Ram came from Kotah and received a *jagir* of Rs. 5,000, which on his death was reduced to Rs. 2,000. Seth Narsingh Das, who was born in 1862, is a man of good repute and quiet manner. He has no family. He has adopted a son named Magan Mal who was born in 1880.

(3) Purohit Chatur Bhuj, is a Gujrati Brahman whose grandfather Jiwan Ram accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh from Kotah as family priest, holds an *Udak jagir* of the value of Rs. 3,814. He was born in 1881.

(4) Dhabai Har Lal, a Gujar, and a distant foster connection of the ruling family, was assistant guardian to the ex-Chief when at the Mayo College, and in that capacity did good service. He was appointed a Judge of the Appellate Court in 1884, but resigned after being made a Member of the Council in 1887. Though illiterate, Dhabai Har Lal is a man of capacity, whose acquaintance with the administration and knowledge of Rajput customs made him a useful Member of the Council. He was born in 1851. The *jagir* in the possession of the family was confiscated on the death of Dhabai Har Lal's adoptive father, but was restored to Har Lal on the adoption being proved. It consisted of one village of the value of Rs. 1,234. This being situated in the tracts restored to Kotah, he was granted another village of the annual value of Rs. 1,233, and paying a yearly tribute of Rs. 25. Dhabai Har Lal has one son, named Nathu Lal born in November, 1884.

(5) Seth Lal Chand, son of Seth Harak Chand, a Jain Oswal, is the Munsarim of the State Treasury. His father, originally a resident of Jaipur, joined the service of the Darbar in 1864, and in the following year was granted a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 2,000 a year for performing treasury work. He subsequently became Prime Minister and had his *jagir* increased to Rs. 6,700. Seth Lal Chand was born in 1843 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in 1873. His *jagir* consists of five villages: two in Gangdhar named Guraria Deola and Guraria Ishar; two in Pachpahar, Semli Jassa and Khata-Khera; and one, Ditakhera in the Patan Tehsil. Their present value is estimated to be Rs. 6,827-3-9.

Lal Chand has two sons, Lakhmi Chand born in 1861, and Rikhab Das, born in 1873 and a grandson, Khushalrai, born in 1881.

(6) Bohra Govind Lal, a Nagar Brahman, who holds the post of Munsarim of the Zanana Deori and Tosha Khana. Born in 1866. Has been given *tazim* and the village Motipura in *jagir*. Has a brother who is Naib Bakhshi of the Fauj.

(7) Thakur Umrao Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, born in 1873. Is Munsarim of the Kothi and Aide-de-Camp to His Highness by whom he has been given *tazim* and the village Shampura in *jagir*.

CHAPTER VIII.

JAT STATES.

[Bharatpur—Dholpur.]

As mentioned in the introductory chapter, Bharatpur is governed by the descendants of the landholders, who raised themselves to the rank and power of territorial chiefs during the confusion of the eighteenth century; while Dholpur is the territory remaining with a family that had gained distinction earlier, though it first acquired political independence in the same century and under similar circumstances.

The founder of the present ruling house of Bharatpur was a Jat landholder, by name Churaman, who built two petty forts in the villages of Thun and Sinsini, a little south of Dig, from which he organised marauding expeditions and even ventured to harass the rear of the Imperial army on the occasion of Aurangzeb's expedition into the Dakhan. Churaman was overcome by the Chief of Amber, Jay Singh, expelled from his territories, and succeeded by his younger brother Thakur Badan Singh, whose eldest son, Suraj Mal, subsequently assumed the title of Raja, and established himself at Bharatpur where he built a large fort. Suraj Mal took a large part in the numerous struggles of the first-half of the seventeenth century between the Mughals, the Mahrattas, the Rohillas and Duranis, and extended his borders until they included Agra. He was killed in 1763 by the Mughals while attempting to force a claim which he had put forward to the *faujdar* (military governorship) of Farukhnagar. His successor, Jawahir Singh, was defeated in a quarrel with the Raja of Jaipur, and was murdered at Agra in 1768. On his death, his next brother Ratan Singh occupied the *gaddi*, but was also murdered after a very short reign. During the next two reigns, those of Nawal Singh and Ranjit Singh, the third and fourth sons of Suraj Mal, Najaf Khan stripped the Jats of all their possessions, except the fort of Bharatpur and territory yielding an annual income of nine lakhs of rupees, which at the intercession of Suraj Mal's widow he allowed Ranjit Singh to keep. On the death of Najaf Khan in 1782, Sindia seized all Ranjit Singh's territories including Bharatpur but again the widow interceded in her son's behalf, and Sindia restored eleven districts yielding ten lakhs of rupees, to which three more yielding four lakhs were subsequently added for services rendered to General Perron.

These fourteen parganas now constitute the State of Bharatpur. Subsequently Ranjit Singh entered into an alliance with Sindia against Jaipur, and thereby obtained the cession of Dig, which had been held by the Emperor since its capture by Najaf Khan, and eleven parganas yielding a revenue of ten lakhs of rupees.

On the termination of the Mahratta war in 1803, the British Government concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who, with 5,000 horse, had joined General Lake at Agra and thereby contributed to Sindia's defeat. In return for this service, he received a grant of the districts of Kishangarh, Katawa, Riwar, Gokal and Sahar. Immediately afterwards, however, while in alliance by treaty with the English Government, he entered into secret correspondence with Jaswant Rao Holkar, who was then at war with the English Government, and offered him every kind of encouragement and support. At the battle of Dig in November, 1804, the Bharatpur troops, which the Raja declared to have been assembled for co-operation with the British, were actually engaged against them, and the fort opened a damaging fire upon the British army. After the battle Holkar took refuge in this stronghold, and all the resources of the State were openly employed on his side. A siege thereupon took place. Ranjit Singh after a memorable defence, in the course of which he repelled four assaults with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men, finally made overtures for peace. These were accepted on the 4th May, 1805, and a new treaty was concluded, by which he agreed to pay an indemnity of twenty lakhs of rupees, seven of which were subsequently remitted, and was guaranteed in possession of the territories which he had held previously to the accession of the British Government. The parganas granted to him in 1803 were resumed. Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in 1805, leaving four sons, Randhir, Baldeo, Hardeo and Lachman. The eldest Randhir, who succeeded him, died in 1823, and was followed by his brother Baldeo, who died after a reign of about eighteen months. His son, Balwant, then six years of age, was recognised by the Government, but was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin Durjan Sal. A force which started from Delhi in support of the rightful heir was recalled by the order of the Government, who did not consider that its recognition of him involved any obligation to support him by arms. Eventually, however, when the disputed succession threatened a protracted war, it was determined to depose the usurper and reinstate Balwant Singh. After a siege that extended over nearly six weeks, Bharatpur was stormed by Lord Combermere on the 18th January, 1826, and was dismantled. Durjan Sal was imprisoned at Allahabad, and Balwant Singh was restored to the *gaddi* under the regency of his mother and the superintendence of a Political Agent. The Rani was removed in 1826, and the ministers were formed into a Council of Regency. In 1835, Balwant Singh was put in charge of the administration and ruled till his death in 1853, when he was succeeded by his infant son, Maharaja Jaswant Singh.

During the days of the Mutiny the Bharatpur State rendered loyal assistance to the British Government, Bharatpur troops attacking and dispersing the mutineers whenever they